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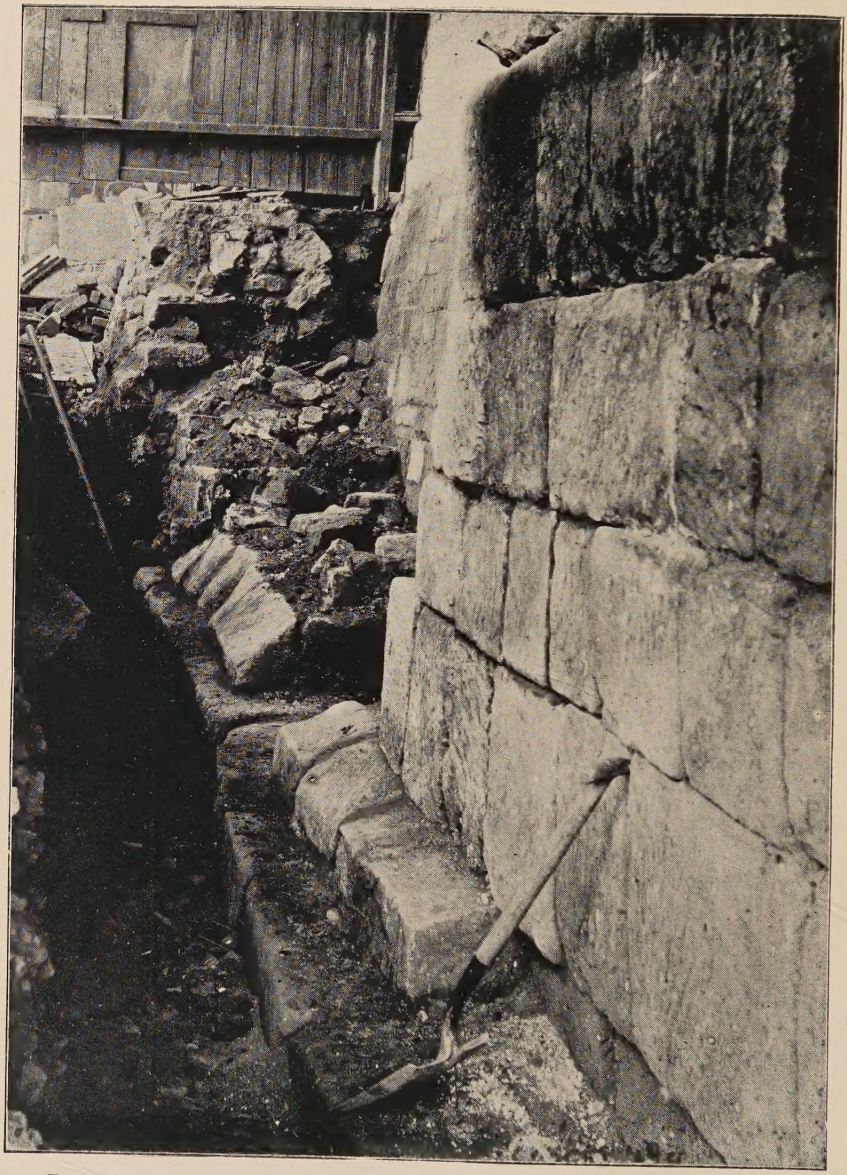

Frontispiece. PLATE I.

CATALOGUE OF THE ROMAN INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES IN THE GROSVENOR MUSEUM, CHESTER

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

WITH ONE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS

CHESTER:

PRINTED FOR THE

Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society

1900

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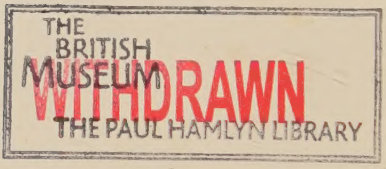

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Plate I	Frontispiece
Plate II *foll.*	at the end of the Volume

NOTE.

It is my pleasant duty to acknowledge much kindly aid rendered me, while preparing this Catalogue, by MR. I. MATTHEWS JONES, *the City Surveyor, who directed the excavations of the North City Wall; by* MR. NEWSTEAD, *Curator of the Museum, and by many others, whose help and hospitality have lightened what is, perhaps, a far more laborious work than it seems.*

For the Inscriptions found before 1887 *I have consulted, among other books, and have regularly cited the late* MR. W. T. WATKIN'S "*Roman Cheshire.*" *It is a great storehouse of facts and I have preferred to correct silently its errors, which are sometimes serious, rather than appear to disparage a valuable work. For the Inscriptions found in and since* 1887 *I have been obliged mainly to refer to my own writings. For a few details I am indebted to* PROF. MOMMSEN *and* PROF. A. VON DOMASZEWSKI.

An Index of Illustrations and a Note explaining the principle on which these have been selected, will be found at the end of the Catalogue, before the Plates.

Oxford,
10th January, 1900.

INTRODUCTION.

§1. *Origin of the Collection.* §2. *The North City Wall.* §3. *The Legions of Chester.* §4. *Wording of the Inscriptions.* §5. *The various kinds of Tombstones.* §6. *Other Stones.* §7. *Geology.* §8. *Plan of the Catalogue.*

THE collection of Roman inscribed and sculptured stones in the Grosvenor Museum is, for the most part, of recent origin. The following Catalogue enumerates over 200 items as found in Chester or its suburbs, but of the two hundred only one-sixth—some thirty-four—were known previously to 1887. These thirty-four included most of the altars, centurial stones and minor inscribed objects, and were principally housed in rooms rented by the Chester Archæological Society in Lower Bridge Street, from which they were removed to the Grosvenor Museum when that Institution was opened in 1886. Not long before this removal, in 1883-4, came the first series of those discoveries in the North City Wall which have made the Grosvenor Museum collection of Roman Stones one of the richest and most important in England. In April 1883 a piece of the Wall needed thorough repair at a point near Morgan's Mount, about 100 yards west of Northgate, and the opportunity was utilized to open a small gateway through the Wall into Tower Street. In effecting this, Mr. I. Matthews Jones, M.I.C.E., the City Surveyor, found the interior of the lower courses of the Wall to contain Roman stones, including an inscribed tombstone (No. 63), and these lower courses to be faced with massive blocks having a

plinth at the bottom—the whole differing widely from the upper courses of the Wall. This result caused a dispute about the age of the Wall, but it was not farther followed up at the moment and the additions to the Museum were few. More striking discoveries came in 1887. In that year the North City Wall was found to need repairs at a point in its eastern half, where the Deanery Field runs alongside the Wall, and the repairs, conducted by the City Surveyor, again shewed that the lower courses of the Wall were faced with massive stones and that its interior was full of Roman inscribed, sculptured or moulded stones, almost all of which had plainly been taken from a Roman Cemetery of Deva. The yield of stones was so abundant that further search was made in the same part of the Wall; more stones of the same character were obtained, and large additions were made to the Museum. This, however, did not exhaust the North City Wall, and in 1890 more extensive excavations were initiated by the present writer and others in conjunction with the Chester Archæological Society. The good-will of the Mayor and Corporation of Chester, and of the City Charity Trustees, made it possible to examine most of the North Wall west of Northgate, so far as it was not too much ruined to render examination useless—that is, about as far as Morgan's Mount. The work, no easy one, was again in charge of the City Surveyor, and, for awhile, of Mr. E. F. Benson; it was continued, with intermissions due to frost and similar reasons, till 1892, and resulted in the discovery of numerous Roman inscribed, sculptured or moulded stones inside the lower courses of the Wall. Nearly all of these had been obviously taken from Roman Cemeteries, and the result of the two excavations of 1887 and 1890-2 was the addition of some 150 tombstones or

other sepulchral remains, many moulded and worked stones which may or may not have belonged to tombs, and a few stones of other kinds to the Grosvenor Museum. Various accessions have accrued since 1892, but the collection as a whole possesses, and must long possess, the character stamped on it by the discoveries of 1887 and 1890-2. It is predominantly a collection of Roman sepulchral monuments.

§ 2. It may be proper here to say something briefly about the North City Wall, from which these numerous sepulchral stones were taken. The inscriptions and sculptured stones were ranged with considerable regularity inside the lower courses of the wall (see Plates I. and II). These courses were finely faced with massive blocks of evident Roman masonry; the stones in the interior were exclusively of Roman character and the whole structure of these lower courses may be taken to be Roman. Their precise date is harder to determine. The inscriptions found in them belong principally, as it seems, to the first century and to the earlier half of the second. A few may be as early as A.D. 50-60 (see No. 54); those of the Legio II Adiutrix may be dated A.D. 70-85; one, on the contrary, cannot be earlier than about A.D. 150 (No. 51). It would, therefore, seem probable that the wall which contained these stones was erected in the latter part of the second century or in the commencement of the third century. Some building was executed at the latter period, probably between A.D. 198 and 209, in the Roman fort at Carnarvon, and it is possible that the North Wall of the fortress at Chester was then built or rebuilt. The East Wall, from the Phœnix Tower to Newgate, was apparently built or rebuilt at the same time and in the same manner; but

the excavations made in it at various dates have revealed no inscriptions and very few sculptured stones. We may suppose that a cemetery lay ready to hand outside the Northgate and was used, while no such supply was accessible to the builders of the East Wall. Whether the building accompanied an enlargement of the fortress is less certain than is generally asserted.

The employment of tombstones for the interior of the wall has given rise to much comment and discussion. The Roman law certainly forbade private individuals to disturb graves, but the Roman Government seems to have been free from or to have over-ridden the prohibition. When Trajan built his Forum at Rome, early in the second century A.D., the soil which was cleared to make a level space for it, was deposited on top of the tombs along the Via Salaria, and visitors to Rome may now see the great circular monument of Paetus and Polla in the process of being unearthed from Trajan's burial of it. A quite different example may be quoted from the Roman Wall in England, on the frontiers of the Empire. At the fort of Aesica (Great Chesters) Roman tombstones were found to form flooring slabs in a Roman edifice, and though the dates of the tombstones and of the edifice are uncertain, it is not improbable that both belong to the second or the opening of the third century. In later times instances abound freely. The towns of Gaul which fortified themselves in the third and fourth centuries, largely used their cemeteries as quarries; and at Worms tombstones were utilized even to ballast a fourth century roadway. It has, accordingly, been proposed to date our Chester wall to the fourth century; but it is better work than would be expected at so late a period in Britain, and the hypothesis is not at all necessary.

§ 3. The inscriptions and sculptured stones obtained from the interior of this wall, like all other Chester remains, are the remains of a fortress and of a legionary fortress. They belong to legionary soldiers or their wives or freedmen. Of soldiers of the second grade, the so-called "auxiliaries" who (for instance) garrisoned the Roman Wall in the North, there is no certain trace yet noted at Chester. All the soldiers whose *corps* is known are legionaries. One is a stray "private" from the Legio II Augusta, stationed at Isca Silurum (Caerleon); he, doubtless, died on the march to or from the northern frontier. The rest are men of either the Legio II Adiutrix Pia Fidelis, or the Legio XX Valeria Victrix.

The Legio II Adiutrix has a curious history, which must be understood if the details of the tombstones of its soldiers are to be understood. Usually, the recruits for the legions were taken from among persons possessed of the Roman franchise, and under the Empire, as under the Republic, the legions were, in theory and largely in practice, burgher-soldiers. But in the stress of circumstances this theory and practice were occasionally neglected. In or about A.D. 69, at the end of Nero's reign and in the succeeding civil wars, two legions, I and II Adiutrix, were enrolled out of the men who served in the fleets maintained by the Imperial Government to police the Mediterranean. The crews of these fleets were not Roman citizens; they were recruited from the provincial subjects of the Empire, and in particular from the inhabitants of Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Thrace. But the sailors enrolled in the two new legions became citizens on enrolment, and they were provided, by legal fiction, with a birthplace and tribe, such as ordinary Roman citizens possessed. Accordingly, we find soldiers in these legions described on their tombstones as born at

Aprus, a Roman *colonia* in Thrace; or at Aequum, a Roman *colonia* in Dalmatia. They were, in all probability, not born there, but elsewhere in Thrace or Dalmatia; and when they became legionaries and citizens they were legally enrolled as members of these towns. After the civil wars of A.D. 68-69, the Legio I Adiutrix went to serve in Spain, while the II Adiutrix went more or less immediately to Britain. It reached our island in or soon after A.D. 71, and has left memorials of itself at Lincoln, and still more at Chester, where it may well have been permanently quartered. About 85 or 86 it was withdrawn for good from our island, and was transferred to the Danube frontier. Its services were apparently more needed there than in the now tolerably pacified Britain.

The Legio XX Valeria Victrix was much longer in Britain. It formed part of the original army of invasion in A.D. 43, and it probably remained so long as Roman troops remained. When it first occupied Chester is uncertain. Some of its memorials appear to date from a period not very long after A.D. 43 (see No. 54), and it may have garrisoned the fortress before the Second Adiutrix came across the Channel. It may, further, have continued to garrison the place while the Second Adiutrix was there, so that, for awhile, Chester may have had two legions. The one certainty, however, is that after the Second Adiutrix was withdrawn to the Continent, the Twentieth Legion was the legion of Deva. From it, as from a depôt, detachments were apparently sent to man the forts of North Wales and of southernmost Lancashire —such forts as those at Manchester, Wilderspool, and Caerhyn.

A third legion may possibly have been posted at Chester, though no trace of it survives there. The

Legio XIV Gemina Martia Victrix formed part with the Twentieth in the original army of invasion, and its presence can be traced at Wroxeter. It was withdrawn about A.D. 67, and apparently the Second Adiutrix was sent in its place as soon as the civil wars were over. As we find the Second Adiutrix at Chester, it has been conjectured that the Fourteenth was there before it. The suggestion is not, however, altogether necessary. The withdrawal of the Fourteenth Legion may have meant the abandonment of Wroxeter as a fortress—it long survived as a town—and the sending of the Second Adiutrix, three or four years or more later, may have meant the first formation of a two-legion cantonment at Chester. At present, our knowledge is scarcely adequate to decide these possibilities.

§4. The sepulchral inscriptions of the soldiers of these legions are usually brief. After the opening formula *Dis Manibus*--often omitted and meaning in fact no more than our 'To the memory of'—come the soldier's name, 'tribe,' and birthplace, his age at death, his length of service, and finally some indication of who—heir or other—set up the stone. The 'tribe' is the one detail here of which the meaning is likely to be misunderstood: it is a survival from an earlier system, utilized (so far as we can tell) only for purposes of registration. It is a curious feature that the age of the man seems often to be given roughly in some multiple of five, and sometimes to be inaccurately given: this feature appears on most Roman tombstones of almost every class and district. On the other hand the years of service seem to be given accurately: they were recorded, as an Egyptian papyrus shews, in the official military lists and could thus be ascertained easily after a man's death.

§ 5. The tombstones themselves, regarded merely as monuments, may be divided into several classes. Many are merely large rectangular slabs with a moulded border round or a triangular 'gable' above. These were set up in the earth, and the urn containing the dead person's ashes was buried at the foot. The tombstones of the Second Adiutrix seem all to be of this class. Others were more ambitious, and in some cases we can trace elaborate monuments. Four varieties may be noted here. A common type is a large slab with full length figures in relief of the deceased standing erect (Nos. 40, 117, 135, etc.). Less common but more interesting is the relief showing a horseman riding over a fallen barbarian: this type is in its origin Greek, and appears at Athens on monuments of the fifth century before Christ (Nos. 97, 136, etc.). Even older is a third type, in which the deceased are shewn reclining on a couch with a small three-legged table in front. This is the so-called Sepulchral Banquet relief, which occurs on Assyrian monuments, in Greece, and in Etruria, and later in certain parts of the Roman Empire. It is common in the military forts of the Rhine frontier; and, as there was close connexion between the British and Rhenish military arrangements, it may well have reached Deva from the Rhine. Its original significance may have been a representation of ancestor worship, but its use during the Roman Empire seems to have been mostly quite conventional (Nos. 43, 65, 108, etc.). Lastly, we have to notice a series of sepulchral monuments which were adorned with panels containing carvings in low-relief of scenes taken from ancient myth or from daily life,—Actæon changing into a stag and assailed by his own hounds; Hercules killing the sea-monster and rescuing Hesione, who had been fettered to a rock as its

victim; a Siren; a Cupid; and so forth (Nos. 138 foll.). We have no direct proof that these panels ever formed parts of sepulchral erections. But the fact that they were all found in the North Wall is significant; and it is well known that both in Italy and in the Provinces such scenes were carved on tombs; instances occur for instance in Germany (No. 138). Why they were selected for the purpose we do not know, but the custom is here again far older than the Romans. Both the Greeks, and in imitation of them, the Etruscans, employed such scenes in decorating their graves. The artistic skill displayed on these panels, as on all the sculptured tombs of Chester, is very slight, and the execution frequently provokes a smile. The things are indeed the products of soldiers in a remote and frontier fortress. But it is noteworthy that, in this remote spot, the Roman fashions of sepulchral monuments find full exemplification. And it is hardly less noteworthy that no single stone shews any trace of native influence of the Late Celtic style, or of any British peculiarity. In this the monuments of Deva resemble those of Britain in general.

§ 6. Compared with the North City Wall and its tombstones, the other lapidary relics of Roman Chester are few, and they are scantily represented in the Museum. The area of the Roman fortress has been densely inhabited for the last ten or eleven centuries, and its Roman features have perished. Foundations of large edifices have been unearthed in Northgate Street (possibly part of the Prætorium), Watergate Street, and Bridge Street—in each case not very far from the Market Cross. But these foundations are fragments, and the architectural remains dug out among them, such as shafts, bases and capitals of columns, have not been

removed to the Museum, but, thanks to Mr. C. Brown and others, have largely been preserved *in situ*. The inscriptions discovered within the fortress and in the suburb, the altars, that is, centurial stones and a few other items, have nearly all found a place in the Museum, but they are few and demand no special notice here. It may suffice to observe that they agree with the tombstones in one point. They mention comparatively few of the numerous official posts and military institutions which we meet on the inscriptions of some other legionary fortresses.

§ 7. The stone used for the monuments is, in general, red sandstone, either from the Bunter Pebble beds, on the top of which Chester is built, or from the Lower-Keuper Sandstone beds eight miles North-east and South-east from Chester, near Helsby, Manley, and Peckforton. The latter provide the better stone. The Romans appear to have employed both, but far more commonly the local stone from the Pebble beds, both for altars and for tombstones. A few pieces are of white or cream-coloured sandstone which appears to have been won from the Lower-Keuper beds.

§ 8. In the following catalogue the following method has been adopted for the inscribed stones. First, the monument is described and its origin stated. Then follows the text in italics, with round brackets to denote the expansions of abbreviations, and square brackets to denote letters which were probably once on the stone but are now broken off or defaced. To this is appended a fairly close translation which aims at giving the exact import of the inscription without necessarily following the Latin too minutely. Finally, there are such com-

ments as seem desirable, and in square brackets an indication of the books where more knowledge may be obtained by those who wish to study the inscriptions further. A similar method has been adopted for the uninscribed stones.

It is necessary to add that the collection of inscribed and sculptured and other Roman stones is too large for complete exhibition in the space at present available. The present catalogue is primarily a catalogue of objects exhibited in the Museum, but it has been thought well to include such other stones—they are not many—as are sculptured or inscribed. The remainder are worked stones, fragments of mouldings, cornices and the like, taken from buildings or from sepulchral monuments, and utilized by the Romans for the North Wall. Of these only specimens have been introduced. There does not appear to be any hope of reconstructing in detail the original buildings from them, and many of them are too plain or rude or damaged to be even intelligible in a Catalogue like the present. I regret to have further to add that, despite all efforts, the provenance of some items has not been discoverable. No inventory of objects added to the Museum seems to have been made until quite recently, and some uncertainty in consequence attaches to the precise origin of various uninscribed fragments. Fortunately none of these are important stones.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations of words not usually expanded in the italic texts below:—

D.M. ..... *Dis Manibus.*

C.L.M.Q.T. .. the praenomina Gaius or Caius, Lucius, Marcus, Quintus, Titus.

f. ..... *filius* (or any case of that noun.)

leg. ..... *legio* (or any case of that noun.)

Abbreviations of References:—

C. ..... Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum—Vol. vii. (1873.)

Eph. ..... Ephemeris Epigraphica (additions to C.)

W. ..... Watkin's *Roman Cheshire.* (Liverpool, 1886.)

Journal ..... The Journal of the Cheshire Archæological Society—current series.

Athenæum .. The numbers of the "Athenæum" in which the inscriptions found in 1890-2, were published. These numbers are 3294 (Dec. 13th, 1890); 3316 (May 16th, 1891); 3340 (Oct. 31st, 1891); 3364 (April 16th, 1892); and 3376 (July 9th, 1892).

1. Inscriptions, Sculptured Stones, etc., found in and near Chester.

1–15. ALTARS, Etc.

1.—Top left-hand corner of a small altar, 8 inches high by 10 inches wide. Found in 1897 in Shoemaker's Row, Northgate Street, lying "loose" in debris among the bases of what may have been a colonnade in the Prætorium of the Roman fortress. Presented by Mr. Charles Brown.

Genio [*leg. xx.*] *v*(*aleriae*) *v*(*ictricis*) *s*[*acrum*] *T. Vet..*

"Erected to the Genius of the Twentieth Legion by T. Vet...," perhaps Vettius or Veturius. [Journal VI. 139; Builder, Aug. 21, 1897.]

2.—Altar, 34 inches high by 11 inches wide; on the sides are carved the sacrificial axe and knife (to left) and jug and dish (to right.) Found in 1861 on the north side of Eastgate Street, near Godstall Lane (Pepper Alley).

Genio sancto centurie Aelius Claudian(*us*) *optio v*(*otum*) *s*(*olvit.*)

"Aelius Claudianus, optio, pays his vow to the Genius of his Century." The *optio* ranked a little below the centurion. See No. 91 [C. 166; W. 180.]

3.—Altar, 30 inches high by 13 inches wide; on the left side is the sacrificial dish, on the right the sacrificial jug, on the back a zigzag ornament. Found in 1896 lying "loose" in made ground about 8 feet below the present surface in St. Werburgh Street, about half-way from the Cathedral to Eastgate Street. The inscription is brief but apparently complete. From the Collection of Mr. F. Potts. See the Plates.

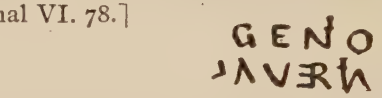
Genio > (= *centuriae.*)

"To the Genius of the Century." [Journal VI. 76.]

4.—Small altar, rudely cut, 11 inches high by 7 inches wide. Found in 1849 at Boughton, close to the line of the Roman road, and just between and near the junction of the Tarvin and Christleton roads. The reading has been much disputed; it is perhaps—

Genio > (= *centuriae*) *A*(*urelii*) *Verin*(*i*) *Iul*(*ius*) *Quintilianus.*

"To the Genius of the Century commanded by Aurelius Verinus, set up by Julius Quintilianus." The centurial mark before *A.* is faint; the letters *A. Verin* have been read *Averni*, and the altar has been held to be a dedication to the Genius of Avernus or the Lower World. But such a dedication would be unique and hardly credible. The annexed cut shews the disputed lettering. [C. 165; W. 178; Journal VI. 78.]



5.—Fine altar, 31 inches high by 16 inches wide; on the left side is a Genius with cornucopia, or horn of plenty, and dish; on the right a vase with acanthus leaves; on the back a festoon. Found in 1693 on the south side of Eastgate Street, at the corner of Newgate Street, about sixty yards inside of the Eastgate, *in situ.*

"*Pro sal*(*ute*) *domin*[*oru*]*m n*(*ostrorum*) *invic*[*t*]*issimorum Aug*(*ustorum*) *Genio loci, Flavius Longu*[*s*] *trib*(*unus*) *mil*(*itum*) *leg. xx* [*v*(*aleriae*) *v*(*ictricis*) *et*] *Longinus fi*[*l*(*ius*)] *eius domo Samosata, v*(*otum*) *s*(*olvunt.*)"

"For the safety of our lords, the invincible Emperors, dedicated to the Genius of the Spot by Flavius Longus, Military Tribune in the Twentieth Legion, and by his son Longinus, (both) from Samosata."

The Emperors are either Severus and Caracalla, who reigned together early in the third century, or (less probably) Elagabalus and Alexander who were colleagues for a brief space a few years later. The title *dominus* was rarely given

to Emperors on inscriptions until just before the age of Severus. Samosata, birthplace of the dedicators, is on the Euphrates.

Mr. Watkin professed to find also an inscription on the left side, but he was probably in error. [C. 167; W. 170.]

No. 6. No. 6.

6.—Left-hand portion of a broken altar, 46 inches high by 10 inches wide; on the left side is a bird—a goose, or possibly a swan; on the back is a faint pattern. Found in 1884 between the Eastgate and the Grosvenor Hotel—that is, just inside the Walls. The wood-cuts shew it.

Io[*vi*] *opt*[*imo*] *max*[*imo*] *v*...

"To Juppiter greatest and best..." The material seems to be white sandstone. [Eph. vii. 875; W. 186.]

No. 7.

7.—Upper part of an altar, 26 inches high by 15 inches wide; on the left side is the sacrificial jug; on the right the head of a bull or other animal. Found in 1875 near the junction of Newgate Street and Pepper Street—that is, within the Walls or close to them; the line of the Roman South Wall is uncertain. The wood-cut shews it.

Deo Marti Conserv[*atori...*]

"To Mars the Preserver..." [Eph. vii. 876; W. 184.]

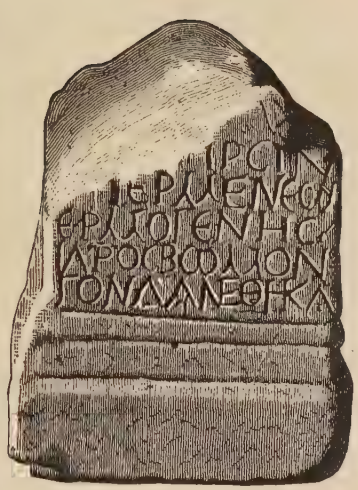
8.—Small rude altar, 25 inches high by 9 inches wide. Found in 1862 behind the Corn Exchange, in the South-east part of the Cathedral Close, very near the Roman East Wall. The inscription probably is—

Deab(*us*) *Matrib*(*us*) *v*(*otum*) *m*(*erito*).

"Erected to the Mother Goddesses" by some one who did not add his name.

The "Mother Goddesses" were German, or perhaps originally Celtic deities much worshipped on the Rhine, in Roman Britain, and elsewhere. The Roman troops in our island were largely recruited in Germany (see No. 51), and they probably brought the cult over with them; see Archæologia Aeliana xv. 314-339. [C. 168a; Eph. iv. p. 198; W. 183.]

No. 9.



No. 10

9.—Altar, 41 inches high by 13 inches wide, much damaged at the bottom and on the right-hand side; on the left side are the sacrificial jug and dish; on the right the knife. Found in 1861 in Bridge Street Row (East). The woodcut shews it.

Deae M[i]nerva[e] Furiu[s] Fortunatus...

"Dedicated to Minerva by Furius Fortunatus." The letters which are dimly visible beside these, are or seem to be M · A G P (or R)..V. Their sense is doubtful. [C. 169; W. 182.]

10.—Lower part of an altar, 16 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing a Greek inscription. Found in 1851 under the Saracen's Head, on the West side of Northgate Street. The wood-cut (page 16) shews it.

Θεοῖς σωτ]ῆρσιν [ὑ]περμενέσιν, Ἑρμογένης ἰατρὸς βῶμον τόνδ' ἀνέθηκα

"To the gods that are strong to save, I, Hermogenes, a Physician, set this altar."

Greek inscriptions are naturally rare in Britain, but a few have been found, chiefly at military centres. The doctors in the Empire were principally Greeks ; thus we find Greek doctors at York, Binchester, and elsewhere. [C. p. 48 ; W. 179.]

11.—Altar, 35 inches high by 14 inches wide, with the sacrificial dish on the left side and the jug on the right. Found in the North Wall (West) in May 1891. The front of the stone has been chiselled flat to fit inside the wall, and the inscription is now undecipherable. In the first line D ; in the second ANNI ; in the third CESTI ; in the middle of the fourth, LE seem readable.

The stone is catalogued as an altar because the shape and sacrificial ornaments of the sides seem to denote an altar, but the inscription is practically illegible, and what remains indicates rather a tombstone. It and Nos. 13 and 20 are the only inscribed stones as yet found in the North Wall which are not certainly tombstones. [Athenæum 3340.]

12—Fragment, 16 inches long by 7 inches wide, with good three-inch letters, apparently from the corner of a cornice. It was once in the collection of the late Mr. F. Potts, but the place and date of its finding seem not to have been recorded. See the Plates.

Numini]*b*(*us*) *Augg.* (= *Augustorum*) *et*...

"To the Divinities of the Emperors and..." Similar dedications were not unfrequently made, especially in Britain, about the end of the second and the commencement of the third centuries.

It is not clear whether this fragment belonged to the moulded top of a large altar or to some edifice. [Eph. vii. 877 ; W. 190.]

13.—Fragment, 24 inches high by 12 inches deep, probably from the epistyle of a building. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. The text can only be restored con-

jecturally, but the first line, METI, may have originally been something like *aede]m et p[orticum;* the second ACRA, may have been *s]acra[m;* and the third, FA, may contain traces of *fa[ciendam curavit.* If so, the inscription recorded the dedication of some shrine or temple. The lettering appears to be of an early date. This, and Nos. 11 and 20, are the only inscribed stones found in the North Wall which are not certainly tombstones. [Eph. vii. 884.]

14.—Fragment of Purbeck Marble, 17 inches long by 8 inches high, with fine letters 5 or 6 inches high and once painted. Found in 1863 under the Feathers Inn, in Bridge Street, in the debris of an extensive Roman building. The letters visible are OGM (or OGA) in the first line; DOM, with a stop before D, in the second line. No restoration is possible, but the size and fineness of the letters suggest an inscription commemorating some important building. See the Plates. [Eph. iii. p. 120; W. 142.]

15.—Fragment of Slate, 8 by 12 inches, with large 6-inch letters. Found in 1884 near the Roman East Wall, and outside of it, not far from the Kaleyards Postern. No certain restoration is possible. Like No. 14, the stone may have recorded some important building. Another fragment of inscribed slate was found in Foregate Street, in 1890, by Mr. F. Williams; it is also too small to interpret. [Eph. vii. 883.]

16—22. CENTURIAL STONES.

The Roman Government frequently employed soldiers to build fortifications, roads, and the like, and the fact is frequently recorded on inscriptions. In particular, the facingstones of ramparts are often found to bear brief notices, seldom more than two lines long, which give the century (described by its centurion) employed to build a particular piece of wall. Such little records are called "Centurial Stones." The sign for "Centuria" is > or ↄ, an inverted C.

16. Centurial Stone, 24 inches long by 6 inches high. Found in 1748, probably between Newgate Street and the East Wall, in which latter it probably stood. See the Plates.

Coh(ortis) i > Ocrati Maximi. LMP.

"The century of Ocratius Maximus, in the first cohort (of the legion) built this piece of wall." LMP seem to be the initials of the soldier who cut the letters. The mark before LMP is a rude leaf stop; there is a similar stop on No. 54. [C. 172; W. 121.]

17.—Centurial Stone, 16 inches long by 6 inches high. Found in 1868 under the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, barely 70 feet from the East Wall. See the Plates.

> Q. Max.

"The century of Quintus Maximus" erected this. [Eph. vii. 879; W. 124.]

18.—Centurial Stone, 14 inches long by 6 inches high, probably imperfect at the end. Found, probably, in the North part of the East Wall, between Abbey Street and the Phœnix Tower.

Ↄ Q. Ter.N.

"The century of Quintus Terentius N." [Eph. vii. 880; W. 123.]

19.—Centurial Stone, 12 inches long by 7 inches high. Found in 1888 in Eastgate Street, near Eastgate. See the Plates.

C(o)ho(rtis) iii., Ↄ Ter(entii) Ro(mani).

"The century of Terentius Romanus, in the third cohort (of the legion) erected this." [Eph. vii. 881; Journal iii. 47.]

20.—Centurial Stone, 8 by 7 inches. Found in February 1891, in the interior of the North Wall (West). See the Plates.

> Atti Celeris.

"The century of Attius Celer erected this." Presumably, this belonged to a Roman Wall of Deva earlier than that in the lower-courses of which it was found. See No. 21.

This, with Nos. 11 and 13, are the only inscribed stones yet found in the interior of the North Wall, which are not certainly tombstones. [Athenæum 3316.]

21.—Centurial Stone, 17 inches long by 8 inches high. Found in 1891 in clearing away rubbish at the foot of the North Wall (West.) The second line is faint and the end of the name uncertain. The annexed cut shews it.

> *T Flavi Gigantricui?*

"The century of Titus Flavius Gigant..?" Though this stone was not found, like No. 20, inside the North Wall, it was very probably once there, and, like No. 20, perhaps belonged to an older Roman Wall of Deva than that of which the lower-courses survive. It is, however, just possible, if the upper-courses of this latter wall were smaller than the existing lower-courses, that this stone may have belonged to it, and not to any earlier wall. [Athenæum 3340.]

22.—Centurial Stone, broken, 14 inches long by 6 inches wide. Found in 1858 at the corner of Bridge Street and Pierpoint Lane, not far from the probable line of the Roman South Wall.

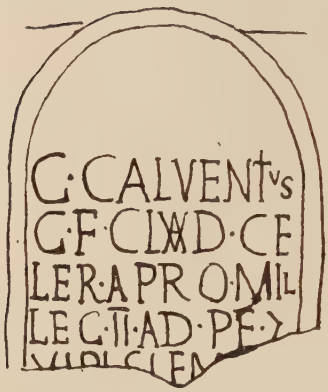
...VCINI

"The century of Abucinus."

The inscription can be restored from a stone, now lost, inscribed ↄABVCIN, which was found about 1850 in Commonhall Street. Perhaps, indeed, the two stones are one. [Eph. iii. 672; W. 123, 124.]

23—35. TOMBSTONES OF THE LEGIO II. ADIUTRIX PIA FIDELIS.

(See Introduction, p. 9.)



23.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with a round headline, 28 inches high by 26 inches wide, broken below. Found in September 1891, in the North Wall (West). The annexed cut shews it.

G. Calventius G. f·Claud(ia) Celer Apro, mil(es) leg. ii. ad(iutricis) p(iae) f(idelis), > Vibi Cleme[ntis.....

"Gaius Calventius Celer, son of Gaius, of the Claudian tribe, from Aprus, soldier in the Legio II Adiutrix, in the century of Vibius Clemens...."

Aprus or Apri was a town in Thrace, where the Emperor Claudius established a Roman *Colonia*. Calventius was, probably, a Thracian serving in the fleet; when he became a legionary and thereby acquired the Roman franchise, the *Colonia* of Aprus was assigned as his "City," by legal fiction. See pp. 9, 10. [Athenæum 3364.]

24.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with round headline, 32 inches high by 20 inches wide, broken below. Found in September, 1891, in the North Wall (West). See the Plates.

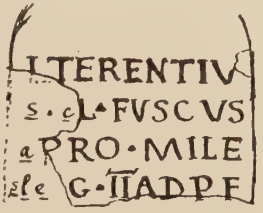
C. Iuventius C. Cla(udia) Capito Apro, mil(es) leg. ii. ad(iutricis) p(iae) f(idelis) > Iuli Clementis an(norum) xl. stip(endiorum)..vii.

"Gaius Iuventius Capito, son of Gaius, of the Claudian tribe, from Aprus, soldier in the Legio II Adiutrix, in the century of Iulius Clemens; he lived 40 years and served.."

For Aprus see No. 23. Iuventius, like Calventius, very probably began as a sailor in the fleet. A clamp-hole cut in the stone makes it impossible now to know how long he served, but *xvii* suits the space best.

The omission of *f.* (=*filius*) after *C*(*ai*) is not uncommon at Chester and elsewhere. A comparison of the Chester examples suggests that it is a variation with no significance: see No. 46. [Athenæum 3364.]

25.—Tombstone, 52 inches high by 39 inches wide, much damaged by chiselling to fit it into the wall. Found in 1891 in the North Wall (West). See the annexed cut.



L. Terentiu[*s C*]*l*(*audia*) *Fuscus* [*A*]*pro, mile*[*s le*]*g. ii. ad*(*iutricis*) *p*(*iae*) *f*(*idelis*)....

"Lucius Terentius Fuscus, of the Claudian tribe, from Aprus, soldier in the Legio II Adiutrix...."

The *L* before *Fuscus* might also stand for *Luci, filius* being understood as in No. 24, but the spacing of the letters supports the restoration given above. [Athenæum 3376.]

26.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with round head-line, 25 inches high by 25 inches wide. Found in 1891 in the North Wall (West.) See the Plates.

C. Valerio Crispo vetrano ex leg. ii. a[*d*(*iutrici*)] *pia* [*fideli*....

"Gaius Valerius Crispus, veteran of the Legio II Adiutrix...."

Crispus, being *vet*(*e*)*ranus*, had completed his service; he may either have received further special employment, or

like many Roman soldiers, may have elected to end his days near the fortress where he had served. [Athenæum 3364.]

27.—Tombstone, gable-topped, 33 inches high by 24 inches wide; broken below. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891. See the Plates.

Q. Valerius Q. f. Cla(udia) Fro[nt]o Celea, miles leg. ii. ad(iutricis) p(iae) f(idelis), annorum l [s]tipendio[rum....

"Quintus Valerius Fronto, son of Quintus, of the Claudian tribe, from Celea, soldier in the Legio II Adiutrix; he lived 50 years and served...."

Celea, usually spelt Celeia, was a Roman *Colonia* in Noricum (see No. 44). Possibly Fronto was not born there, but by legal fiction took it as his City when he entered the legionary service from the fleet. See p. 9. [Athenæum 3364.]

28.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with round headline, and outside it ornaments outlined, a half-moon, etc., 54 inches high by 42 inches wide; broken below. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. See the annexed cut and the Plates.

L. Valerius L. f. Cla(udia) Seneca Sav(aria) [mile]s leg. ii. [ad. p. f....

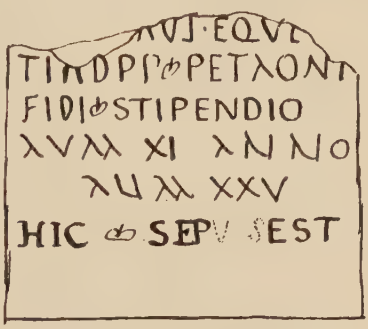
"Lucius Valerius Seneca, son of Lucius, of the Claudian tribe, from Savaria, soldier in the Legio II Adiutrix...."

Savaria was a Roman *Colonia* in Pannonia. See p. 9. [Athenæum 3376.]

29.—Tombstone, 34 inches high by 27 inches wide; the upper part, with the commencement of the inscription,

is wanting. Found in 1891 in the North Wall (West.) See the annexed cut.

....*inus eque*[*s leg.*] *ii. ad*(*iutricis*) *p*(*iae*) *f*(*idelis*), *Petroni Fidi, stipendiorum xi. annorum xxv. hic sep*(*ultus*) *est.*



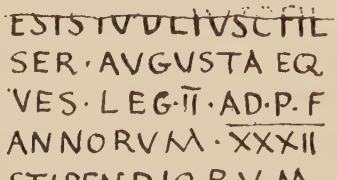
"....horseman in the Legio II Adiutrix, *turma* (squadron) of Petronius Fidus; he served 11 years and lived 25 years and is buried here." The cutter of this stone has used the Roman cursive *r* instead of the usual capital.

The Roman legion of the Empire included 120 horsemen, used, probably, for despatches and the like.

The age of the man is probably understated, as he can hardly have enlisted before 17. When a soldier's age was not known accurately to his friends, it was usual to put in a round number—as here 25—though the age may really have been more. See p. 11. [Athenæum 3376.]

30.—Lower portion of a tombstone, 34 inches high by 20 inches wide. Found in September 1891, in the North Wall (West.) The commencement of the inscription is lost. See the annexed cut and the Plates.

....*C. fil. Ser*(*gia*) *Augusta, eques leg. ii. ad*(*iutricis*) *p*(*iae*) *f*(*idelis*), *annorum xxxii. stipendiorum xiii. H*(*ic*) *s*(*itus*) *es*[*t*]

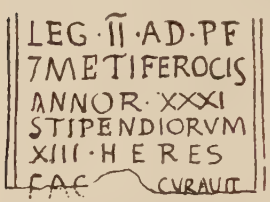


"....son of Gaius, of the Sergian tribe, from Augusta, horseman in the Legio II Adiutrix, aged 32, served 13 years. He is buried here."

Augusta was the title of several towns in the Roman

Empire. Here, it may be either Augusta Prætoria, now Aosta in North Italy; or Augusta Troas, a Roman *Colonia* near the site of ancient Troy. The latter is possibly the more probable if the deceased was first a sailor (p. 9). [Athenæum 3364.]

31.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with round headline and patterns incised outside it, 47 inches high by 26 inches wide, much damaged at the top, where the commencement of the inscription has been chiselled away. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. See the annexed cut.



.... *leg. ii. ad(iutricis) p(iae) f(idelis),* > *Meti Ferocis, annor(um) xxxi. stipendiorum xiii. Heres fac(iendum) curavit.*

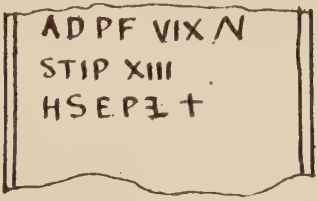
"....(soldier) of the Legio II Adiutrix, in the century of Metius Ferox. He died at the age of 31, after 13 years' service. His heir caused this to be set up." [Athenæum 3364.]

32.—Right-hand part of a tombstone, a rectangular slab with round headline, 31 inches high by 10 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. What survives is—

....? *Postu]mius* [....*Clau]dia*[....*Apro*.... *l]eg. ii.* [*ad. p.*] *.f.....xx.....*

The stone records a man, perhaps, called Postumius, of the Claudian tribe, from Aprus (see No. 23), who served in the Legio II Adiutrix. Whether the numeral *xx.* in the lowest surviving line denotes the man's age or service, and whether it was originally *xx.* or some larger figure, cannot now be determined in the broken state of the stone. [Athenæum 3364.]

33. Lower part of a tombstone, 22 inches wide by 8 inches high, much obliterated. Found in the North Wall (West) in October 1891. See the annexed cut.



The stone commemorates a soldier in the Legio II Adiutrix, who served 13 and lived 30 years. *Sepelitus* (if that be the right reading) is another form of *sepultus:* see No. 41. [Athenæum 3364.]

. . . . *leg.*] *ii. ad*(*iutricis*) *p*(*iae*) *f*(*idelis*), *vix*(*it*) *an*(*nos*) *xxx. stip*(*endia*) *xiii. H*(*ic*) *sepelit*(*us*).

34. Worn fragment of a tombstone, 30 inches long by 12 inches high, with the commencement of an inscription. Found in December 1890, in the North Wall (West).

Sebdius(?) *L. f. Tr*[*o*(*mentina*) *Pu*]*dens Aequ*[*o*. . . .

"Sebdius(?) Pudens, son of Lucius, of the Tromentine tribe, from Aequum."

Though this inscription, in its present form, does not mention the Legio II Adiutrix, it is probable that the deceased belonged to that legion, having been first a sailor and then enrolled in the legion with a fictitious birthplace Aequum. This we argue from the analogy of other cases, outside of Chester, in which sailors drafted into the Adiutrix legions are assigned to Aequum. Aequum was a Roman *Colonia* in Dalmatia, from which province sailors were recruited for the fleet. See p. 9. [Athenæum 3316.]

35. Top of a tombstone, a gable-topped slab with round headline and a half-moon, &c., incised above it, 36 inches high by 33 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (East) in September 1887.

L. Annius L. f. Tro(*mentina*) *Marcellu*[*s.*

"Lucius Annius Marcellus, son of Lucius, of the Tromentine tribe. . . ." This inscription, like the last,

probably commemorated a soldier of the Legio II Adiutrix. The Tromentine tribe is comparatively rare among provincials and soldiers, and, in this case, seems to indicate a man from Aequum, and therefore, as in No. 34, a sailor who passed into the Legio II Adiutrix. [Eph. vii. 885.]

36–60. TOMBSTONES OF THE LEGIO XX VALERIA VICTRIX.

(*See Introduction, p.* 10.)

36. Broken fragments of a tombstone, together 21 inches high by 39 inches wide, containing a sepulchral inscription on an ansate panel, much damaged. Found in the North Wall (East) on August 18th, 1887, used as a facing stone, with the inscription turned inwards.

D.M.—M. Aurelius Alexand(er) prae[f(ectus)] cast(rorum) leg. xx. [v(aleriae) v(ictricis)], nat(ione) Surus Co[mmagenus? ..vi]x(it) an(nos) lxxii..... ices et S.....

"To the memory of Marcus Aurelius Alexander, Praefect of the Camp of the Twentieth Legion, born in Syria; died at the age of 72...." The remainder might be completed—"his freedmen and heirs, Polynices and Serapion (or other such names), erected this stone." Serapion occurs No. 112.

The Præfectus Castrorum had charge of the camp or fortress. The post was abolished about A.D. 200; consequently, this stone may be dated earlier than that time. The name Aurelius, however, suggests the second century, when Aurelii were Emperors. The precise origin of the deceased has been disputed. For *Surus Co[mmagēnus]* some have read *Surus Os[roēnus]*, Osroēnē being a part of Syria as well as Commagēnē. [Eph. vii. 887; Journal of the Archæological Institute xlix. 220.]

37.—Tombstone of cream-coloured Manley sandstone, 71 inches high by 32 inches wide. Above are the full length figures, in high relief, of a centurion (left) and his wife (right); the former bears a stout staff in his right and a roll (?) in his left; the latter, figured on a smaller scale, holds up her dress with her left, and has a cup in her right held up towards her lips. Below the figure of the centurion is an inscription, the lettering of which resembles No. 54. See the Plates for representations of both stones. Found in the North Wall (East) in September 1887.

D.M.—M. Aur(elius) Nepos, > leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis). Coniux pientissima f(aciendum) c(uravit) vixit armis l.

"To the memory of Marcus Aurelius Nepos, centurion in the Twentieth Legion: erected by his dutiful wife. He lived 50 years."

The letter before AVR in the second line resembles the usual symbol for Manius, not Marcus. But Manius is a rare and aristocratic prænomen; while Marcus Aurelius is common in all classes. So we may suppose the graver's chisel to have slipped.

The disproportionately small scale on which the lower part of the female figure is treated may have been a bit of economy.

On the left side of the stone is another inscription, *sub ascia d(edicatum)*, and above it a representation of two mason's tools. The *ascia* was probably one of these, a combined axe and hammer. The formula *sub ascia dedicatum*—"dedicated while still under the hammer"—seems to mean that the stone was dedicated while still incomplete. This, certainly, is what has happened in the present case, for the inscription of the wife is still wanting. The formula was much used in southern Gaul but rarely elsewhere; this is its only appearance in Britain. [Eph. vii. 899.]

38.—Well-preserved tombstone, 50 inches high by 25 inches wide. Above is a full-length figure in high relief

showing the "optio" with a long staff in his right and a bundle of tickets (?) in his left hand; below is an inscribed panel 17 inches high by 22 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891. See the Plates.

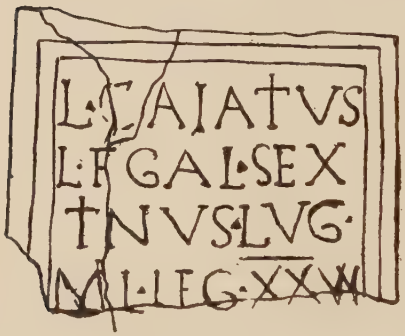
D.M—Caecilius Avitus Emer(ita) Aug(usta), optio leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis) st(i)p(endiorum) xv. vix(it) an(nos) xxxiv. H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit.)

"To the memory of Caecilius Avitus of Emerita Augusta, 'optio' of the Twentieth Legion, who served 15 years and died at 34. His heir had this erected."

Emerita was a Roman *Colonia* in Lusitania, now Merida in Spain. For the "optio" see No. 2. The name Caecilius is not quite certain; *Cilius* alone is clear, but CÆ seem faintly traceable before it. [Athenæum 3316.]

39.—Upper part of a tombstone, a rectangular slab with moulded edges, 34 inches wide by 19 inches high. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891. See the annexed cut.

L. Caiatius L. f. Gal(eria) Sextinus Lug(uduno) mil(es) leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis)....



"Lucius Caiatius Sextinus, of the Galerian tribe, from Lugudunum, soldier in the Twentieth Legion."

Lugudūnum was a Roman *Colonia*, now Lyons, in southern Gaul. [Athenæum 3376.]

40.—Left-hand portion of a tombstone, 42 inches high by 15 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

D. [M—] G. Ces[ti]us Teurnic[us] an(norum) xxx. mi[les] leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis) s[tip(endiorum)] x. H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit.)

"To the memory of Gaius Cestius Teurnicus, aged 30, soldier in the Twentieth Legion, who served 10 years. His heir had this erected."

Others would read *Ces[t·Ruf]us Teurnicu[s* and suppose a Cestius Rufus of Teurnia, which was a Roman *Colonia* in Noricum. But the spacing suits better the expansion given above. [Eph. vii. 891; Journal iii. 145.]

41.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with plain raised border, 50 inches high by 41 inches wide by 8 inches thick, with very large letters—in the second line $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches high. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

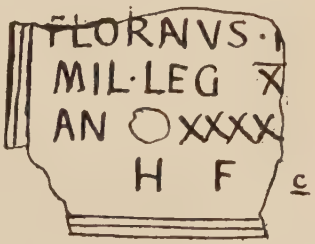
Dis M— L. Ecimius Bellicianus Vitalis, vet(e)r(anus) leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis) hic sep(e)l(itus.)

"To the memory of Lucius Ecimius Bellicianus Vitalis, veteran of the Twentieth Legion, buried here."

For the occurrence of veterans—*i.e.*, time-expired soldiers, see No. 26; for sepelitus, No. 33. This stone and No. 68, are the best examples of the form of tombstone which consists of a large slab with raised border and large letters. [Eph. vii. 893.]

42.—Lower left-hand corner of a tombstone, a rectangular slab with raised border, 26 inches high by 32 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1892. See the annexed cut.

..Flor[i]anus.. mil(es) leg. x[x v. v.], an(norum) xxx.. H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit.)



"...Florianus, soldier of the Twentieth Legion, aged 30. Erected by his heir." [Athenæum 3376.]

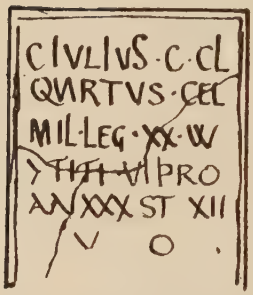
43.—Tombstone with Sepulchral Banquet relief (p. 12) above, 32 inches wide by 22 inches high. In the relief we can discern the usual figure reclining on a couch with its head to right, holding a cup (?) in its right hand and leaning on the left hand, with a three-legged table in front. Below is the inscription on a large flat panel. Found in the North Wall (East) in August 1887.

D. M— Furi Maximi, mil(itis) leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis) st(ipendiorum) xxii. H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit.)

"To the memory of Furius Maximus, soldier in the Twentieth Legion, served 22 years. His heir had this erected." [Eph. vii. 895.]

44.—Gable-topped tombstone, 34 inches high by 24 inches wide, much worn at the end. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1892. See the annexed cut.

C. Iulius C. Cl(audia) Quartus Cel(eia), mil(es) leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis) > T. Fl(avi).... an(norum) xxx. (?), st(ipendiorum) vii....



"Gaius Julius Quartus, son of Gaius, of the Claudian tribe from Celeia, soldier in the Twentieth Legion, in the century of T. Flavius...., aged 30 (?), served 7 years."

Celeia occurs also on Nos. 27, 55, 83. [Athenæum 3376.]

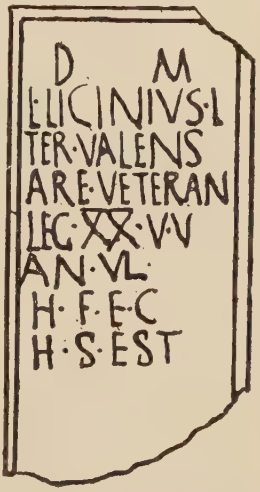
45.—Tombstone, 20 inches wide, broken both above and below. Above can be discerned the traces of a relief of a horseman riding over a fallen barbarian (p. 12), but the forelegs of the horse are alone plain. Below—on a panel—is the inscription, of which the end has been broken off. Found in the North Wall (West) in November 1890.

D. M— C. Iul(ius) Severus eq(ues) leg. xx. v(aleriae) v(ictricis) vixit an(nos) xxxx.....

"To the memory of Gaius Julius Severus, horseman in the Twentieth Legion, who lived 40 years...." For the legionary horseman see No. 29. [Athenæum 3294.]

46.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with border, 43 inches high by 22 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891. See the annexed cut.

D. M— L. Licinius L. Ter(etina) Valens Are(late), veteran(us) leg. xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis) an(norum) vl H(eres) fec(it). H(ic) s(itus) est.



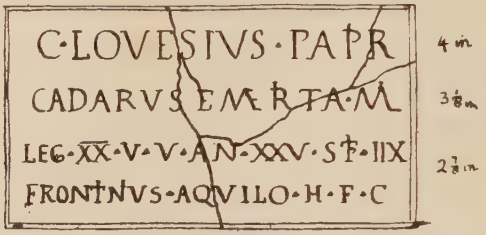
"To the memory of Lucius Licinius Valens, son of Lucius, of the Teretine tribe, from Arelate, veteran of the Twentieth Legion, aged 45. His heir set this up. He is buried here."

Arelate was a Roman *Colonia* near the mouths of the Rhone—now Arles—in southern France. The symbol VL for 45, though unusual, is not unparalleled. We have also VIIL for 43 on one inscription; and XXC for 80 on another. Compare a modern obelisk at Ramsgate, dated MCCMXXII. For the occurrence of veterans see No. 26; for the omission of *f.=filius*, see Nos. 24, 70. [Athenæum 3376.]

47.—Oblong tombstone slab with bevelled-border, 28 inches high by 50 inches long. Found in May 1891, in the North Wall (West). See the Plates.

C. Lovesius Papir(ia) Cadarus Emerita, mil(es) leg. xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis), an(norum) xxv stipendiorum iix Frontinius Aquilo h(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

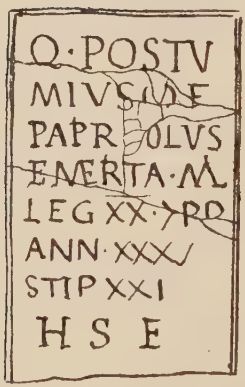
"Gaius Lovesius Cadarus, of the Papirian tribe, from Emerita, soldier in the Twentieth Legion, aged 25, served 8 years. Frontinius Aquilo, his heir, had this set up."



Emerita was in Spain (No. 40). Lovesius, though used here as a Roman *nomen*, appears to be properly a Spanish name (see No. 67); so too is Cadarus. [Athenæum 3340.]

48.—Tombstone, 47 inches high by 26 inches wide; originally square-topped, with a gable pattern on it. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. See the annexed cut.

Q. Postumius Q. f. Papir(ia) [S]olus Emerita mil(es) leg. xx > p(rimi)p(ili) ann(orum) xxxv stip(endiorum) xxi H(ic) s(itus) e(st).



"Quintus Postumius Solus, son of Quintus, from Emerita, soldier in the Twentieth Legion, in the senior century, aged 35, served 21. He is buried here."

Emerita was in Spain (No. 38). The *primus pilus* was the senior centurion of the legion; Postumius was in his century. The age of the deceased has, probably, been understated, as he cannot have enlisted at 14. (See p. 11.) The omission of the usual *v(aleriae) v(ictricis)* after *leg. xx*, if not an accident, may indicate an early date: compare No. 53. The lettering of the stone is good. [Athenæum 3376.]

49.—Oblong tombstone slab, 33 inches long by 27 inches high, well-cut. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the Plates.

D.M.—P. Rustio Fabia Crescen(ti) Brix(ia) mil(iti) leg. xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis), an(norum) xxx stip(endiorum) x Groma heres fac(iendum) c(uravit).

"To the memory of P. Rustius Crescens, of the Fabian tribe, from Brixia, soldier in the Twentieth Legion, who lived 30 years and served 10 years. Groma, his heir, had this erected."

Brixia is now Brescia, in North Italy. After about A.D. 70 recruiting for the legions almost ceased in Italy; very probably, therefore Crescens—like Secundus in No. 52 and others—enlisted before that date. The lettering of the stone admits an early date. [Eph. vii. 899.]

50.—Tombstone, 24 inches long by 16 inches high by 26 inches thick, perhaps the basis of some sepulchral relief. A small figure, wearing apparently a Phrygian cap, is carved in low-relief at each end of the inscription: see No. 169. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

D.M.—Titinius Felix b(eneficiarius) [leg(ati) ?] leg. xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis), mil(itavit) ann(os)..vix(it) an(nos) xlv Iul(ia) Similina coniux et here[s.

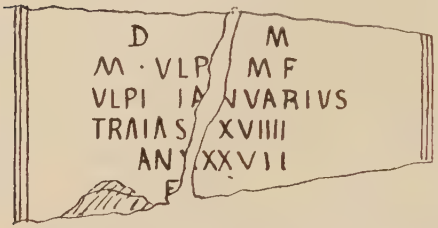
"To the memory of Titinius Felix, a Beneficiary (?) of the General of the Twentieth Legion, served .. years, lived 45 years. His wife and heiress, Iulia Similina, set this up."

A Beneficiary was an under-officer attached to some higher officer for special service (compare No. 79.) Unfortunately here the title is uncertain, as the lettering is much worn. [Eph. vii. 902.]

51.—Tombstone, 18 inches high by 38 inches across, broken across the centre and above and below, but the

inscription is perfect or nearly so. Found in the North Wall (West) in May 1891. See the annexed cut.

D. M.— M. Ulp. M. f. Ulpi(a) Ianuarius Traia(na), s[t(ipendiorum)] xviiii an(norum) xxxvii.

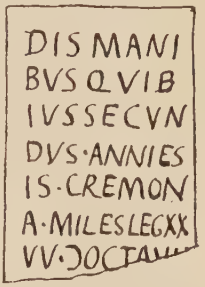


"To the memory of Marcus Ulpius Ianuarius, son of Marcus, from Ulpia Traiana, served 19 years, lived 37 years." There are faint indications that the inscription concluded H.F.C– "His heir set this up." Ulpia Traiana is the name of two Roman *Coloniae* founded by the Emperor Trajan—one in Dacia; the other at Xanten on the Rhine. The Roman troops in Britain were largely recruited from Germany in the second century of our era, and it is therefore probable that Xanten is here meant. In the inscription the title is divided, Ulpia being put in the place generally given to the tribe, which is omitted; this is common on second century military tombstones.

It is natural to suppose that Ianuarius was actually born at Ulpia. In that case he cannot have been born before about A.D. 110, nor can he have died before A.D. 150. It is not likely that he was born in the first year possible, so we may set his death after A.D. 150. His tombstone is somewhat worn; we may therefore suppose that it stood in the cemetery some little while before it was torn up and used for the North Wall. We thus obtain a date for that Wall; it cannot have been built before the end of the second century. (See p. 7.)

The inscription is classed among those of the Twentieth Legion, because no other Legion was at Chester in the second or third century, and if the man had belonged to any other *corps*, the fact would doubtless have been mentioned. [Athenæum 3340.]

52.—Tombstone, originally gable-topped, with four circular patterns incised as ornaments at the top; the bottom is broken and the end of the inscription lost; 44 inches high by 24 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in October 1891. See the annexed cut.



Dis Manibus Q. Vibius Secundus Annie(n)sis Cremona, miles leg. xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis), ↄ Octavi...

"To the memory of Q. Vibius Secundus, of the Aniensis tribe from Cremona, soldier of the Twentieth Legion, in the century of Octavius..."

Cremona is in North Italy. (See No. 49.) [Athenæum 3376.]

53.—Three fragments of cream-coloured sandstone, probably from the Lower Keuper beds, belonging to a cube-shaped tombstone, which originally measured about 32 inches in height and 24 inches in width and depth. The block has been intentionally broken up and the lettering is much worn, especially at the beginning of the inscription. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891.

Cocc[eiae ?] Irene..... coniugi castis[s]imae [e]t sanctis[s]imae : vix(it) an(nos) xx.. m(enses).. C. Val. Iu[s]tus actar[i]us leg. xx p[os]uit.

"To the memory of (?) Cocceia Irene, his most chaste and pure wife, who died at the age of .. years and .. months. Erected by Gaius Valerius Iustus, Clerk in the Twentieth Legion." [Athenæum 3316.]

54.—Block of cream-coloured sandstone, probably from the Lower Keuper beds, 34 inches long by 14 inches high, forming the lower part of a tombstone, which (if we may judge by the shape) had some kind of relief above. The

commencement of the inscription is lost; the lettering resembles that of No. 37. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the Plates.

....*Pub(lilia)* > *leg. v Macid(onicae) et viii Aug(ustae) et ii Aug(ustae) et xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis) : vixit anni(s) lxi Aristio lib(ertus) h(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit).*

"....of the Publilian tribe, Centurion of the Legion V Macedonica and VIII Augusta, and II Augusta and XX Valeria Victrix, who died at the age of 61. His freedman and heir Aristio set this up." The man, whose name is lost, was successively centurion in the four legions mentioned. With the first two he probably served in Germany; with the Second Augusta at Caerleon-on-Usk, in Monmouthshire (see No. 77); and with the Twentieth at Chester.

If the ordinary order of names was followed in this inscription, the man had no *cognomen*, for the *cognomen* normally follows the tribe-name. Its absence is a mark of very early date; we might conjecturally assign this inscription to the earliest years of the Roman conquest of Britain—about A.D. 50. [Eph. vii. 903.]

55.—The lower part of a large sepulchral slab, 42 inches wide by 27 inches high. Found partly in November 1890, partly in March 1891, in the North Wall (West). The commencement of the inscription is lost.

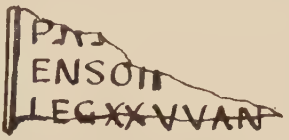
....*Celeia, miles leg. xx v(alcriae) v(ictricis) ann(orum) xl stip(endiorum) xx H(eres) f(aciendum) [c(uravit).*

"....from Celeia, soldier of the Twentieth Legion, aged 40, served 20 years. Erected by his heir."

For Celeia see Nos. 27, 44, 84. [Athenæum 3294, 3316.]

56.—Triangular fragment, 28 inches long, from a tombstone; the bevelled-border of the left-hand side can be

detected. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. The extant letters seem to be, in the first line FAB (?); in the second ENSO; in the third LEG XXVV. The man may have belonged to the Fabian tribe and been called *Clem]ens* or the like. Certainly he served in the Twentieth Legion Whether the third line went on AN— *i.e.*, *annorum*—and gave his age, is uncertain. See the annexed cut. [Athenæum 3376.]

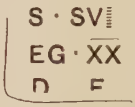


57.—Fragment from the upper right-hand part of a gable-topped tombstone, 27 inches high by 15 inches wide. In the first line the M of D(is) M(anibus) can be read; in the second some part of the dead man's name; in the third his Corps, the Twentieth Legion; the fourth may have given his century. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891. See the annexed cut. [Athenæum 3376.]

58.—Lower part of a large sepulchral slab, 28 inches high by 34 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891. Though the stone is much worn, we can distinguish *leg. x]x V(aleriae) V(ictricis)*, *ann(orum)* in the first line; *stip(endiorum) xvii* in the second; and *H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit)* in the third. The man belonged to the Twentieth Legion and served 17 years; the stone was set up by his heir. [Athenæum 3316.]

59.—Fragment, 13 inches high and wide, giving the top right-hand corner of a sepulchral slab. Found in the

North Wall (East) in 1887. The lettering is much worn, and only the mention of the Twentieth Legion is intelligible. [Eph. vii. 910.]



60. Fragment, 30 by 11 inches, the lower right-hand corner of a sepulchral slab. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. We can distinguish in the first line *le* G-XX-VV; in the second *vi*X · ANN; in the third HFC. [Eph. vii. 909.]

61—113. OTHER INSCRIBED TOMBSTONES FROM THE NORTH WALL.

[*These include the tombstones of soldiers whose legion is uncertain; of other persons (among them a soldier of the Legio II Augusta); of freedmen and women and children. The majority of the stones belong, probably, to the Twentieth Legion; but it is impossible to prove this for individual cases.*]

61.—Much worn fragment, 30 inches long by 50 inches high, of a tombstone with a figure in relief of a man standing cloaked. Below is the commencement of the inscription. Found in the North Wall (West) in December 1890.

D. M—An(nii) Felicis vet(erani) : vix(it.)....

"To the memory of Annius Felix, veteran, who lived.." AN might also be an abbreviation of Antonius. For the occurrence of veterans see No. 26. [Athenæum 3316.]

62.—Tombstone, a rectangular slab with a gable designed on it, and inside the gable a conventional foliage pattern, 30 inches high by 27 inches wide. The lower part of the

stone with the end of the inscription is lost. Found in the North Wall (West) in October 1891. See the annexed cut.

L. Antestius L. Serg(ia) Sabinus [C]ordub(a)....

"Lucius Antestius Sabinus, son of Lucius, of the Sergian tribe, from Corduba." Corduba is Cordova in southern Spain. [Athenæum 3376.]

63.—Two fragments of the upper part of a square sepulchral monument, with little pilasters at the corners and festoons on the two sides, which was evidently "chadded" in pieces for use in the wall. The larger left-hand fragment (17 by 22 inches) was found in the North Wall (West) in 1883, when a gateway was made in it; the other fragment (11 by 23 inches) was found in the Wall in 1891. See the Plates (63, 81 and 161 together).

D.M—M. Apronio M. f. Fabia....

"To the memory of Marcus Apronius, son of Marcus, of the Fabian tribe.." The man's cognomen and birthplace were mentioned in the next two lines, but too little survives to restore them. [Eph. vii. 882; Athenæum 3340.]

64.—Tombstone, a large rectangular slab with bevelled-border, and above a gable-shaped ornament with rosettes, 55 inches high by 28 inches wide. It has been broken, and the first two names mentioned on it are in consequence uncertain. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

Dis Manibus Atilian(us) et ?ritilianus an..?, Protus an(norum) xii Pompeius Optatus dominus f(aciendum) c(uravit).

"To the memory of Atilianus and....aged...., Protus, aged 12; erected by their master, Pompeius Optatus." Monument to three boys, slaves of Optatus. [Eph. vii. 886.]

65.—Tombstone in two pieces, together 54 inches high by 28 inches wide. The upper piece bears a Sepulchral Banquet relief (see p. 12); a bearded-draped man on a couch, leaning on his left arm and holding up a handled-cup in his right hand; above hang his dagger and helmet. It is noteworthy that the sculptor has tried to give both the full face of the helmet—in order to shew the vizor—and the side face in order to shew the plume and crest; a rude naive device which is quite in harmony with the general style of the sculpture at Chester. In front are two boy attendants and a table (?), and below again is a single head. The lower piece bears the lower part of the scene just described and the inscription. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the Plates for the upper portion.

[*D.*] *M. Aureli Luci*[*ani ?*] *equitis : h*(*eres*) *f*(*aciendum*) *c*(*uravit*).

"To the memory of Aurelius Lucianus, horseman: erected by his heir." I suppose some letters lost before *equitis*, and credit the man with the cognomen *Luci*[*ani.* But the spacing makes this doubtful. [Eph. vii. 886.]

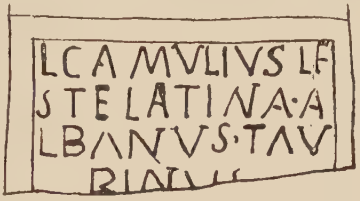
66.—Tombstone with Sepulchral Banquet relief (p. 12), showing the deceased on a couch holding a cup in his right hand and a roll in his left, reclining on his left arm, with his wife (or child); below is a three-legged table. Underneath is the inscription, probably imperfect at the end. The whole is 45 inches high by 25 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the Plates.

D. M— C(*a*)*ecilius Donatus, Bessus natione militavit annos xxvi vixit annos xxxx.....*

"To the memory of Caecilius Donatus, by birth a Bessian, who served 26 years and lived 40 years...." The Bessi were a Thracian tribe from whom the Roman army drew many recruits. As the fleet also recruited among them, and 26 years was the normal term of service in the fleet, it is possible that Donatus was a soldier of the Legio II Adiutrix, who began life as a sailor, like those

noticed previously (see p. 9). But, if this is so, it is strange that he is called only "Bessus," and is neither assigned to Aprus or other *Colonia*, nor given a tribe Claudia, like the known soldiers of the Legio II Adiutrix. [Eph. vii. 890.]

67.—Portion of a tombstone, 28 by 34 inches, shewing the lower part of a figure in relief of a man standing, with mason's tools roughly indicated at his feet; below are four lines of an inscription. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891. See the annexed cut and the Plates.



L. Camulius L. f. Stelatina Albanus Taurinus.....

"Lucius Camulius Albanus, son of Lucius, of the Stelatina tribe, from the Taurine district...."

The Taurini lived in North Italy, round Mediolanum Taurinorum (Milan). They were Celts, and the *nomen* Camulius comes from the name of the Celtic God Camulus. Here, as in the case of Lovesius (No. 47), a provincial name has been used to form a Roman *cognomen*. Very likely Camulius served in the Twentieth Legion and lived in the first century A.D.; see No. 49. [Athenæum 3376.]

68.—Tombstone, a large rectangular slab with bevelled-border, 60 inches high by 39 inches wide by 13 inches thick; it has been intentionally broken across the middle. Found in the North Wall (West), part in March, part in April, 1891. See the Plates.

Dis Manibus D. Capieni Urbici Voltinia Vienn(a), signif(er) leg. (?), stipend(iorum) xxiiii annor(um) xliiii H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

"To the memory of Decimus Capienus Urbicus, of the Voltinian tribe, from Vienna, standard-bearer in the legion: he served 24 years, and lived 44 years. Erected by his heir."

Vienna—now Vienne—was a Roman *Colonia* on the Rhone, a little south of Lyons in southern Gaul (No. 39). [Athenæum 3316.]

69.—Tombstone, a block of cream-coloured sandstone probably from the Lower Keuper beds, 34 inches long by 16 inches high by 26 inches thick, with the inscription, imperfect at the end, on an ansated panel. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891.

D. M— Cassius Secundus missus honesta missione; vix(it) an(nos) lxxx....

"To the memory of Cassius Secundus, who was honorably discharged from military service, and died at the age of 80...."

The phrase *missus honesta missione* is an ordinary one and does not imply any special form of honorable discharge. Several Cassii from Savaria served in the Legio I Adiutrix; possibly our Cassius served in the II Adiutrix. [Athenæum 3316.]

70.—Broken tombstone, 23 inches high by 32 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

D.M— M. Cluvi M. Ani(ensis) Valentius Foro Iuli...

"To the memory of Marcus Cluvius Valentius, son of Marcus, of the Aniensis tribe, from Forum Iulii..". Forum Iulii was a Roman *Colonia* on the south-east coast of Gaul, now Fréjus. A Roman fleet was stationed there, and Cluvius may have been a sailor in it who passed into the Legio II Adiutrix (p. 9). But he may, quite as probably, have been a Gaulish recruit of the Twentieth Legion, like Nos. 39 and 46. It is not clear whether *Cluvi* is short for Cluvius; or whether it has been accidentally put in the genitive, while the cognomen Valentius is in the nominative. F for *filius* is left out after *M(arci)* as in Nos. 24, 46. [Eph. vii. 892.]

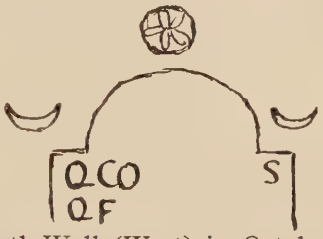
71.—Top of a tombstone, 28 inches high and wide, shewing a bearded-head in relief 13 inches high, with a

small erect figure—perhaps of a slave—19 inches high to right; there was doubtless a similar figure on the other (left) side, but that is broken. Below, in a panel, is the commencement of the inscription. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891. See the Plates.

D. M.— Q. Cornelius....

"To the memory of Quintus Cornelius.." [Athenæum 3376.]

72. Top of a tombstone, 28 inches high and wide: the stone was apparently gable-shaped with a round-headline above, in which are incised a rosette and two crescent moons. Within the headline are faint traces of the commencement of an inscription. Found in the North Wall (West) in October 1891. See the annexed cut.

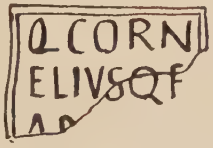


Q. Cor[neliu]s Q. f....

"Quintus Cornelius, son of Quintus...." [Athenæum 3376.]

73. – Broken top of a tombstone, once ending in a gable, with some circular patterns incised above the inscription, 30 inches by 32. Found in the North Wall (West) in May 1891. See the annexed cut.

Q. Cornelius Q. F.....



"Quintus Cornelius, son of Quintus...." [Athenæum 3340.]

74.—Fragment of tombstone containing the commencement of an inscription, 12 inches high by 32 inches wide. Found in 1893 in the earth outside the North Wall (West), thirty yards west of Pemberton's Parlour, and more than a hundred yards west of the point where the Roman North Wall probably ended.

Q. Domitius Q. f. Cla(udia) Optatus Viruno....

"Quintus Domitius Optatus, son of Quintus, of the Claudian tribe, from Virunum....". Virunum was a Roman *Colonia* in Noricum. Some soldiers of the Fourteenth Legion are known to have been recruited here, and it is just possible that Domitius belonged to that Legion (p. 11).

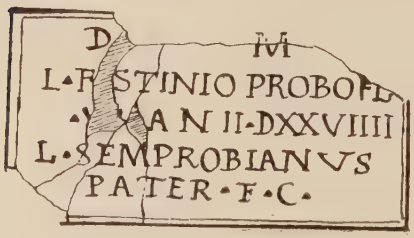
75.—Cubical block, shaped like an altar but obviously a tombstone: in front is a panel 13 inches square, inscribed. On the top is a sunk square, 8 by 8½ inches, as though the block at some time or other served for a pedestal. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891.

DM—Etacontio liberto bene merenti C. Asurius Forti[s] patronus eius posuit.

"To the memory of Etacontius, a deserving freedman. Erected by his patron Gaius Asurius Fortis."

Fortis was first the owner of the slave Etacontius: then giving him his freedom, he became his *patronus*. [Athenæum 3316.]

76.—Lower portion of a tombstone 34 inches wide by 28 inches high; probably there was originally some ornamentation above. The inscription is on a panel of 15 by 25 inches. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1892. See the annexed cut.



D. M— L. F[e]stinio Probo f[i]l(io) : v[ix(it)] an(nos) ii d(ies) xxviiii L. Semprobianus Pater f(aciendum) c(uravit).

"To the memory of his son Lucius Festinius Probus who lived 2 years and 29 days. Set up by his father Lucius Semprobianus." [Athenæum 3376.]

77.—Tombstone, rudely inscribed and much damaged, 48 inches high by 31 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891.

D. M. S(acrum) · Gabinius Felix miles leg. ii Aug(ustae).. an(n)is xxxx H(eres) p(onendum) c(uravit).

"Sacred to the memory of Gabinius Felix, soldier of the Legio II Augusta....aged 40 years. His heir placed this stone." The Legio II Augusta was stationed at Isca Silurum (Caerleon-on-Usk) during almost the whole of the Roman occupation of our Island. Gabinius may have died in Chester on his way to or from the north, where men from the Second Legion were employed (with others) at various times, as (for instance) in building the Walls of Hadrian and Pius. It is curious that this tombstone of a stranger shews two little peculiarities of phrase which do not recur in Chester stones—though common themselves—viz :—*D(is) M(anibus) S(acrum)* for *D(is) M(anibus);* and *h(eres) p(onendum) c(uravit)* instead of *f(aciendum)*. *Anis* for *annis* is a solecism, not unknown elsewhere. The letters between *Aug.* and *anis* may possibly be *qui vixsit*, but a fracture in the stone has much damaged them.

78.—Tombstone fragment 29 inches high by 22 inches wide: it shews the figures in relief of two men standing—both imperfect—and three lines of an inscription below. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

Hermagor[as]et Feliciss[imus ?] fr[atres ?] pom....

Possibly this records two brothers, Hermagoras and Felicissimus, but restoration is hazardous. [Eph. vii. 896.]

79.—Tombstone, rectangular slab with moulded border, 37 inches high by 26 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in April 1891. See the Plates.

D.M— C. Iul. Marullini b(ene)f(iciarii) tribuni vixit annis xxxxv H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

"To the memory of Gaius Iulius Marullinus, beneficiary of the tribune, who lived 45 years: erected by his heir." The tribune is the military tribune, an officer who ranked next to the commander of the whole legion: there were to each legion six such tribunes. His beneficiary was an under-officer attached to him for special work (see Nos. 50, 94). [Athenæum 3316.]

80.—Fragment of the left-hand side of a tombstone 13 inches high by 17 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891.

Q. Iun[ius..] Novem[ber..] vix(it) an(nos) lxx.. (?)Iuli..

"Quintus Iunius November, who lived .. years.." The man's name has also been read Iulius, but I think now that this is less probable. *Iuli* at the end (if correct) may contain the name of a centurion, Iulius.. in whose century November was. [Athenæum 3376.]

81.—Half of a massive tombstone, broken on the right-hand side, probably the base of some monument; 22 inches high by 31 inches wide by 16 inches thick. The lettering is faint. Found in the North Wall (East) in August 1887. See the Plate shewing Nos. 63, 81, and 161 together.

D.[M.—] C. Liciniu[s..] veteranu[s..] vix(it) an(nos) lxxx.. cura Ael.. Candi[di..

"To the memory of Gaius Licinius . . ., veteran . . ., who lived 80 years. This stone is erected by the care of Aelius (? and) Candidus." [Eph. vii. 901.]

82.—Tombstone slab, with raised border, 24 inches high by 36 inches wide by 6 inches thick; the stone is

broken below, but the inscription seems complete. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

Q. Longinius Pomentina Laetus Luco, stip(endiorum) xv. > Corneli Severi.

"Quintus Longinius Laetus of the Pomentine (Pomptine) tribe, from Lucus: he served 15 years, and was in the century of Cornelius Severus." Lucus Augusti was a Roman *Colonia* in North-western Spain. The lettering of this stone perhaps indicates an early date. [Eph. vii. 897.]

83.—Fragment from the middle of the top of a sepulchral slab; 17 inches wide by 14 inches high by 6 inches thick. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

D.M.—C. Publil ...

"To the memory of Gaius Publilius..." Faint traces of letters below look like CER (or GER) MIL—*i.e.*, *miles*. [Eph. vii. 898.]

84.—Upper right-hand portion of a sepulchral slab, 44 inches high by 26 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (East) in September 1887.

D.M.— M. Sextius M. [f.] Clau(dia) Bellic[us] Cla(udia) Celeia a[nn]orum xx[.., sti]pend[iorum...

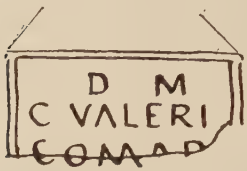
"To the memory of Marcus Sextius Bellicus, son of Marcus, of the Claudian tribe, from Claudia Celeia; he lived .. years, and served...." For Celeia, here called Claudia Celeia, see Nos. 27, 44, 55. For *Bellic[us* we might also read *Bellic[ianus*, but the available space suits best the former word. [Eph. vii. 900.]

85.—Left-hand side of a sepulchral slab, much broken; 29 inches high by 18 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891.

D.[M.—] G. Valeri[us..] mil(es).. > Postu[mi] Galeri[.. an[norum ..] st(i)pen[diorum ..

"To the memory of Gaius Valerius.., soldier in the century of Postumius Galerianus (?), aged .., served .. years." [Athenæum 3316.]

86.—Upper part of a plain gable-topped tombstone, 23 inches high by 26 inches wide, much worn. Found in May 1891, in the North Wall (West.) See the annexed cut.



D.M.—C. Valeri....

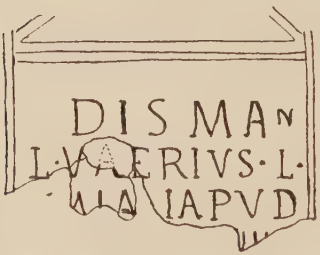
"To the memory of Gaius Valerius...." What follows on the stone looks like CCV (?) MAD. [Athenæum 3340.]

87.—Tombstone fragment, 22 inches high by 35 inches wide by 12 inches thick; originally bearing a relief of a horseman riding down a fallen barbarian, but only the hind legs of the horse survive plain: below is the commencement of an inscription (4-inch letters in the first line).

M. Valer(ius) M. f. Claud(ia) Martialis....

"Marcus Valerius Martialis, son of Marcus, of the Claudian tribe...." [Athenæum 3376.]

88.—Upper part of a gable-topped tombstone, with foliated ornament in the gable; 39 inches high by 30 inches wide by 6 inches thick. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1892. See the annexed cut.



Dis Man(ibus) L. Valerius L....

"To the memory of L. Valerius, son of Lucius....." What else is on the stone is obscure: PVD may be the cognomen *Pudens*. [Athenæum 3376.]

89.—Tombstone, 30 inches wide by 46 inches high, much worn and broken; surmounted by two much-defaced figures in relief; on the left a standing female holding a cup in front of her face; on the right a standing man with tablets or tickets in a bundle. Below are two inscriptions. Found in the North Wall (West) in November 1890. Under the female figure is her name—

Voconia Nigrina

under the man, his name—

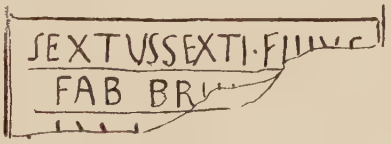
C. Val(erius) Victor. [Athenæum 3294.]

90.—Tombstone broken at top and bottom, 40 inches high by 31 inches wide, with the defaced and headless figure in relief of an erect standard-bearer holding an *imago* in his right hand. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

D. M. ..ius Diogen[es.. ima]ginifer..

"To the memory of ..ius Diogenes.., imaginifer.." The *imago* carried by this kind of standard-bearer was the bust of the reigning Emperor. The handle by which the emblem was lifted high, is very plain on the stone, as on No. 126, which, however, may represent an ordinary standard. [Eph. vii. 904; Athenæum 3340.]

91. Upper portion of a tombstone, 42 inches high by 28 inches wide by 8 inches thick, in cream-coloured sandstone, perhaps from the Manley quarries. On the top is a bust of the deceased flanked by two lions' heads with their tongues protruding, and their paws on objects now defaced.



Below is a representation in low-relief of a man riding a horse at a walk to right, with a horsecloth on the horse and a boy walking in advance. At the bottom is the inscription, imperfect and worn. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. See the annexed cut and the Plates.

Sextus Sexti filius Fab(ia) Bri[xia ?....

"Sextus, son of Sextus, of the Fabian tribe, from Brixia...." The nomen and cognomen of the deceased must have come on some other part of the stone. For Brixia see No. 49.

The relief is derived from a Greek original somewhat different from that which is the original of the ordinary Rider relief. It is also treated with more artistic feeling.

The lions' heads occur not seldom on Roman tombstones; they have been taken to indicate that the dead man was a worshipper of Mithras and had reached the grade of "Lion," but there is no real evidence whatsoever for this view. Compare Nos. 167, 168. [Athenæum 3376.]

92.—Lower part of a tombstone slab with a moulded border, 38 inches high by 33 inches wide; the commencement of the inscription has been lost, and the epitaph begins in the middle; below some conventional foliation has been incised. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891. See the Plates.

..opt[i]onis ad spem ordinis, > Lucili Ingenui, qui naufragio perit. [H(ic)?] s(itus) e(st).

".. an optio entitled to become centurion, serving in the century of Lucilius Ingenuus, who died by shipwreck. He is buried (?) here." The optio was an officer under the centurion (see No. 2). The regular promotion seems to have been optio, signifer, centurio, but in some cases, as here, the optio had a definite right to the *ordo* or position of centurion. Whether the absence of *H* (for *hic*) before *situs est*, is accidental or not, is doubtful: possibly the word "here" was omitted till the body should have been rescued from the sea, and was never added. [Athenæum 3316.]

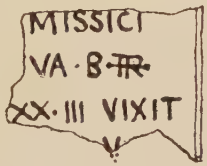
93.—Fragment, 30 inches wide and high by 6 inches thick, containing the end of a sepulchral inscription rather

badly cut, and resembling No. 51. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

....*an(norum) xxvi, [t]urma viiix (?). Frater fec(it).*

"..aged 26, in the Cavalry Squadron VIII·X (?). Erected by his brother." The difficulty of this stone lies in the word VIII·X or, as it could perhaps be read, VILIX. The cavalry squadron, like the century, was always denoted by its commander's name, but the letters which follow *turma* cannot be twisted into any name. [Eph. vii. 906.]

94.—Fragment from the middle of the right-hand side of a tombstone, 14 inches long by 12 inches high by 8 inches thick. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the annexed cut.



We can distinguish that the man was *missicius*—that is, "honorably discharged" in the usual way (see No. 69); that he was *beneficiarius* of a legionary tribune (see Nos. 50, 79); that he served 23 years and lived a now unknown number. The meaning of VA in the second line is uncertain. Possibly it is a trace of the name of an "auxiliary" corps, the *Ala Claudia No]va* to which the deceased may have belonged, but this cavalry regiment is not otherwise known to have been in Britain. If the man was an "auxiliary," he was discharged a little earlier than the usual time, for soldiers of the second class generally served 25 years. [Eph. vii. 907.]

95.—Top right-hand corner of tombstone slab, much worn, 17 inches high by 10 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. We can distinguish in line 1, CF·CLA; in 2, SΛV; in 3, XXX. That is, the man was

"son of Gaius, of the Claudian tribe, from Savaria, and reached the age of 30" (or more). He may have served in the Legio II Adiutrix: see No. 28. [Eph. vii. 908.]

96.—Triangular fragment out of the middle of a tomb-stone, 14 inches long on each side. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1892. See the annexed cut.

We can distinguish in line 1, *Claudi*A SAVA*ria;* in 2, the numeral XXXX at the place where naturally the man's age might come; and in 3, the word *stipe*NDIORUM. That is, the man was from Savaria, and lived to the age of 40. He may have served in the Legio II Adiutrix: see No. 28. [Athenæum 3376.]

97.—Lower part of a large rectangular tombstone slab with moulded border, 34 inches by 31 inches. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1892. See the annexed cut.

..an]*nor*(*um*) *xxv, s*[*ti*]*p*(*endiorum*) *x.*

"..lived 25, served 10 years." Very likely the age is given roughly here as elsewhere. See No. 48 and page 11. [Athenæum 3376.]

98.—Upper portion of a tombstone with relief of a horseman riding over a fallen barbarian with an oblong shield (p. 12), 36 inches long and high. Below is the first letter of the inscription, D, for *D*(*is*) [*M*(*anibus*). Found in the North Wall (West) in November 1890. [Athenæum 3294.]

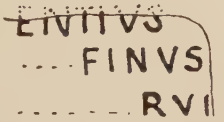
99.—Fragment of tombstone with a relief like that of No. 98, but much better executed, 35 inches wide by 29 inches high; of the relief we have only the forelegs of

the horse and the fallen nude barbarian with oval shield and broken spear. Found in the North Wall (West) in May 1891. Only the first letter D is visible of the inscription, *D(is)* [*M(anibus)*], as in the preceding example. See the Plates. [Athenæum 3340.]

100.—Upper right-hand corner of a tombstone slab with moulded border, 27 inches by 20 inches, with large letters. Found in the North Wall (West) in November 1890. See the annexed cut.

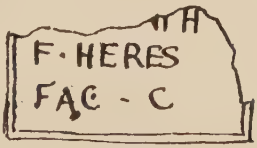
We may restore, perhaps, something like.. *Corne*]*l*[*i*]*us*.. *Gal(eria)*.. *Cog*]*nitus*..: that is, it is the tombstone of Cornelius Cognitus, of the Galerian tribe. The *i* of *Cornelius* was doubtless placed on top of the L. The letter before N in the third line was most probably a letter without a high end (such as E,I,N have), since that would have left traces on the stone. The number of cognomina ending in *nitus* is not at all large, and "Cognitus" seems as likely as any. [Athenæum 3294.]

101.—Much damaged fragment of a tombstone, 16 by 23 inches. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. It appears to read



which may be restored ..*Ter*]*entius* ..*finus*, ..[*anno*]*rum*.. [Eph. vii. 914.]

102.—Lower part of a rectangular tombstone slab with moulded border, 34 by 29 inches. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1892. See the annexed cut.



..*f(ilius) heres fac(iendum) c(uravit)*. [Athenæum 3376.]

103.—Lower right-hand corner of a tombstone, 26 inches long by 13 inches high. Found in the North Wall (West) in June 1891. We can distinguish *vix(it) an(nos) LXX* and *Tiberia h(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit)*. See the annexed cut. [Athenæum 3340.]

104.—Lower part of a rectangular tombstone slab, 16 inches high by 32 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in June 1891. See the annexed cut.

..hic (?) in suo est sepultus.

"..he lies here buried in his own ground." The word *hic* is not quite certain. Notices respecting the area and ownership of the tomb and plot round it are not uncommon on Roman inscriptions in Italy and in populous districts, but even so vague a reference as the above is rare in Britain. [Athenæum 3340.]

105.—Upper part of a tombstone, gable-topped with circular pattern incised in the gable, 26 inches high by 23 inches wide. Found in the North Wall (West) in May 1891. Only D.M. (*Dis Manibus*) in the first line and C at the beginning of the second line can be detected. [Athenæum 3340.]

106.—Lower left-hand fragment of a tombstone, found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. H, for *heres*, seemingly the last line's first letter, is all that can be read with certainty. [Eph. vii. 912.]

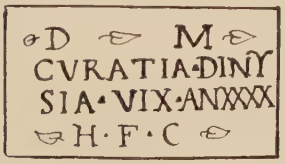
107.—Lower left-hand fragment of a tombstone, 14 inches long by 10 inches high, found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. H, for *heres*, is again the only certain letter. [Eph. vii. 913.]

108—113. TOMBSTONES OF WOMEN & CHILDREN.

(See also Nos. 53, 89, 103.*)*

108.—Excellently preserved tombstone with Sepulchral Banquet relief, 48 inches high by 23 inches wide by 15 inches thick. The upper half of the stone is occupied by the relief set in a rounded recess—a woman draped, with a rug over her knees (see 116), reclines on a couch leaning on her left arm and holding up a handleless cup in her right; in front is a three-legged table, and above, two birds standing on festoons. The corners above the recess are filled with Tritons blowing horns. Below, in a panel 11½ inches high, is the inscription. Found in the North Wall (West) in September 1891. See the annexed cut and the Plates.

D.M.—Curatia Dinysia, vix(it) an(nos) xxxx. H(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit).



"To the memory of Curatia Dinysia, aged 40: erected by her heir." Dinysia seems to be a slip for Dionysia. [Athenæum 3376.]

109.—Fragment of tombstone, 17 by 18 inches: above are traces of the three-legged table which appears in the

Sepulchral Banquet relief. Found in the North Wall (East) in September 1887.

D.M.—Flavia Saturnina.

"To the memory of Flavia Saturnina." [Eph. vii. 894.]

110.—Large sepulchral slab, 62 inches high by 34 inches wide, showing two erect figures in relief, on the left a woman, on the right a man with a staff, both much defaced. Under the woman is an inscribed panel 15 inches high; under the man an uninscribed panel. Four mason's or digger's tools are carved on the top left-hand side. Found in the North Wall (East) in August 1887.

D]omit(ia) [Sat]urn[in]a, vix(it) ann(os) xl (?)

"Domitia Saturnina, lived 40 (?) years." The concluding numeral is uncertain. [Eph. vii. 905.]

111.—Much damaged tombstone, 42 inches high by 26 inches wide. Above is a much battered example of the Sepulchral Banquet relief, under a canopy somewhat like a shell (as in No. 113): apparently the relief shewed two persons (the two children commemorated), one in the other's arms, reclining on a couch and leaning on their left arms, with a three-legged table in front and a bust (?) to the right. Below is an imperfect inscription. Found in the North Wall (West) in November 1890.

D.M.—Restitae v(ixit) an(nos) vii, et Martiae v(ixit) an(nos) iii. [P]ar[e]ntes (?) . . .

"To the memory of Restita, aged 7, and Martiae, aged 3, their parents. . . ." The name *Martiae* is not quite certain, and *parentes* is doubtful, but the surviving traces of letters suit both words. [Athenæum 3294.]

112.—Upper portion of a tombstone, 50 inches high, with a Sepulchral Banquet relief: a person, probably a woman, reclines on a couch, holding in her right a cup;

in front is a three-legged table, on the couch at her feet a boy, and above her two festoons. Only the first letters D.M. (*Dis Manibus*) survive of the inscription. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Eph. vii. 911*a*; Journal II. 9, and Plate iii. there.]

113.—Upper portion of a tombstone, 34 inches high, with a Sepulchral Banquet relief; a person reclining on a couch, propped on her left elbow, and holding a cup in her right hand; in front is a three-legged table; above a large shell forming a canopy (as in No. 111). Found in the North Wall (East) in September 1887. Only the commencement of the inscription survives. *D.M.....ina.* See the Plates. [Eph. vii. 911*b*; Journal II. 9, and Plate iv.]

114—116. INSCRIBED TOMBSTONES NOT FOUND IN THE NORTH WALL.

114.—Lower portion (as it seems) of a tombstone, 14 by 14 inches. Found in 1831 near the Julian Tower in the Castle—that is, outside the south-west part of the Roman fortress. The upper part is said to have been found with it but to have perished: the two together are—

M
PR : IM
AE NA

CVS Cv
VL SECv
VD HE

It is impossible to restore this, but we recognize D.]M. at the beginning. The second half (still preserved) can be conjecturally completed *cu*[*ra I*]*ul. Secund*(*i*) *he*(*redis*). "Set

up by the care of Iulius Secundus, the heir." [Eph. iv. 672, vii. 874; W. 212; Journal of the Archæological Institute xlv. 181; F. H. Williams' "Synopsis," p. 44.]

115.—Tombstone, 51 inches high by 27 inches wide by 5 inches thick, with a Sepulchral Banquet relief showing the two deceased on a couch, the child in the father's lap, with a three-legged table and an amphora in front, and (apparently) a bird standing on the table. Found in 1874 with two skeletons, a gold ring, and a "second bronze" coin of Domitian, in making a sewer along the West Walls, about 40 feet from the Walls and not far from the intersection of the Walls and the Grosvenor Road—that is, outside the South-west part of the Roman fortress.

D.M. Fl(avii) Callimorphi vix(it) an(nos) xxxii, et Serapioni vix(it) an(nos) iii m(enses) vi, Thesaeus fratri et filio f(aciendum) c(uravit).

"To the memory of Flavius Callimorphus, aged 32, and Serapion, aged 3 years and 6 months. Theseus set this up to brother and son." Whether the boy was son of Callimorphus or of Theseus is not clear. The monument probably dates from the end of the first century or beginning of the second century A.D. The names Callimorphus, Theseus, Serapion, are Greek, and the persons may have been freedmen or even traders. [Eph. iii. p. 120, vii. 873; W. 215.]

116.—Tombstone, 53 inches high by 23 inches wide by 11 inches thick, much worn, especially at the bottom. In the upper part is a Sepulchral Banquet relief, a draped woman reclining on a couch with a rug on her knees (compare No. 108), resting on her left elbow and holding a cup in her right: behind the back of the couch and directly over the cup is the head of an attendant: in front is a three-legged table: and, above, were two birds on festoons. Below, in a panel, is an almost illegible inscription. Found in 1861 in excavating for the Corn Exchange foundations,

not far from No. 8, within the Walls and near the East Wall. See the annexed cut.

No. 116.

D.M.—Fesonie Severi[a]ne : vixit ann(os) xxv. S...

"To the memory of Faesonia Severiana, aged 25..." So far the text seems certain, but the rest is illegible. The name Faesonia is well-attested, though not common. As on other inscriptions, *e* is here written for *ae*. [C. 175; W. 209.]

Uninscribed Stones.

117—135.—DRAPED ERECT SEPULCHRAL EFFIGIES.

117.—Part of a tombstone, 35 inches high by 35 inches wide by 11 inches thick, shewing two erect draped figures in relief, broken off at the feet and waist: each holds something, now unrecognisable, in its left hand. Possibly the right-hand figure is male, the other female. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the Plates (117, 119 together).

118.—Upper part of a tombstone, 27 inches high by 22 inches wide by 6 inches thick, shewing two erect draped figures in relief. Their heads and feet have been broken off, and probably also a third figure on the right. The left-hand figure has a bird in its right hand, while the left is over the waist: the right-hand (originally the central) figure clasps (perhaps) a hand of the lost third figure. Probably all these are female. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 5, and Plate ii. there.]

119.—Erect draped sepulchral effigy in relief, the feet and head broken, 29 inches high by 17 inches wide by 10 inches thick: cream-coloured sandstone, probably from the Lower Keuper beds. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the Plates (117, 119 together).

120.—Part of a tombstone, 20 inches high by 19 inches wide by 7 inches thick, shewing two erect draped figures in relief. The left-hand taller one holds a mirror, the right-hand one a bird: both have faces and feet broken: both

appear to be female. This monument was at one time taken to be mediæval, and was nicknamed the "Ecclesiastical Stone," but quite wrongly. Found in the North Wall (East) in August 1887. See the Plates.

121.—Shoulder and right arm of an erect sepulchral effigy in relief, holding in its right hand something now defaced, 11 inches high and wide by 10 inches thick. Found in the North Wall.

122.—Fragment of tombstone, hewn into a roughly square shape, 13 inches high by 14 inches thick by 15 inches wide, shewing the waist and shoulders of a draped erect figure in relief, probably a woman, seemingly with something in its left hand. Found in the North Wall.

123.—Fragment of tombstone, 24 inches high by 12 inches wide by 7 inches thick, shewing the lower part of a draped erect figure in relief. Found in the North Wall.

124.—Portion of an erect draped sepulchral figure in relief, 24 inches high by 23 inches wide by 11 inches thick. Found in the North Wall.

125.—Head, shoulders, and right arm of erect draped sepulchral effigy in relief, 33 inches high by 34 inches wide by 9 inches thick Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II 6, No. 26.]

126.—Erect sepulchral relief of standard-bearer with a standard in his right hand and (apparently) a sword: the feet have been broken, and the whole is much defaced: 42 inches high by 27 inches wide by 18 inches thick, in cream-coloured sandstone, probably from the Lower Keuper beds. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

127.—Fragment from the top of a tombstone, shewing the head of the deceased, part probably of an erect sepulchral effigy, 11 inches high by 35 inches wide by

17 inches thick. The back is moulded into a cornice. Found in the North Wall.

128.—Fragment of tombstone, 32 inches high by 16 inches wide by 7 inches thick, shewing the right-hand side of an erect sepulchral figure in low-relief. Found in the North Wall.

129.—Fragment of tombstone, 31 inches high by 16 inches wide by 8 inches thick, shewing the right-hand side of an erect sepulchral effigy in relief, probably female: the left hand is placed on the waist. Found in the North Wall.

130.—Fragment of tombstone, 23 inches high by 18 inches wide by 10 inches thick, shewing the erect draped relief of a soldier, only the right shoulder and arm preserved. The man holds a long staff, like that of the Optio Caecilius Avitus (No. 38), in his left hand, and seems to have a dagger at his left side. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

131.—Fragment, 12 inches wide by 15 inches high by 11 inches thick, shewing drapery from an erect sepulchral figure in relief. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

132.—Lower left-hand side of an erect sepulchral effigy in low-relief, shewing the feet and long drapery as of a female, 15 inches wide by 23 inches high by 18 inches thick. On the top is a lewis-hole, as on many of these stones, intended probably to be used in moving the stone from the cemetery to its place in the wall. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

133.—Full-face relief of a draped male sepulchral figure, holding up its left hand, the head, legs, and left side lost; 20 inches wide and thick by 26 inches high. There is a lewis-hole on the top. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

134.—Lower right-hand part of large erect sepulchral relief, broken above and to left, 22 inches wide by 27 inches high by 12 inches thick. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

135.—Upper part of a tombstone, shewing the head of the dead in a sort of niche; 24 inches high by 26 inches wide by 10 inches thick. The niche was, apparently, at first double, and the monument, when complete, consisted of two erect sepulchral effigies. Found in the North Wall.

136—137.—THE RIDER RELIEF.

136.—Fragment of tombstone, left-hand corner of the relief of a horseman riding over a fallen barbarian; only the hind legs of the horse, the legs of the rider, and the horsecloth are visible; 18 inches high and wide by 8 inches thick. Found in the North Wall.

137.—Part of a tombstone (?), shewing a relief of a rider, much broken, 37 inches high by 32 inches wide by 8 inches thick. The rider has a tall cap and carries a pole from which a long pennant floats: at his left side is a dagger. No trace of a fallen enemy is visible. Found in the North Wall (West) in December 1890. See the Plates.

This relief is more like the Rider relief than anything else, but its exact nature is not clear to me. It slightly resembles a relief of Mithras, or some other god, found at Neuenheim (Cumont 310), but the details are quite different. The dagger indicates a warrior, perhaps a Dacian or Sarmatian with "dragon" ensign and tall cap, as shewn on the Trajan Column: if so, the stone is later than 110 A.D. But the object of such a representation is not plain. An *ala Sarmatarum* was at Ribchester much later.

138—155. SMALL SEPULCHRAL BAS-RELIEFS.

(*p.* 12).

The following are principally rude bas-reliefs on small panels, which seem to have ornamented more elaborate monuments than the single sculptured slabs just catalogued (117-137). *They strongly resemble the remains of sepulchral monuments found at several places in Germany.*

138.—Sculptured stone from a tomb, 19 inches high by 30 inches wide by 21 inches thick, shewing in front a carving in low-relief of Hesionē tied naked to a rock, victim of a sea-monster, and Hercules advancing to her aid, while on the left side is the sea-monster itself with double fishy tail. The scene is taken from Greek mythology and is not rare on Roman tombstones. It occurs, for instance, in Germany, the Roman remains of which province shew many resemblances to those of Chester. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891. See the Plates.

139.—Sculptured stone from a tomb, 24 inches high by 28 inches wide by 12 inches thick, shewing a carving in low-relief of Actaeon changing into a stag and devoured by his dogs. His cloak floats from his left arm and his body is nude: the stag's horns are rudely depicted as growing out of his head, and two hounds attack him, one on each side. This, like No. 138, is a scene taken from Greek mythology, and used not unfrequently to adorn a sepulchral monument. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. See the Plates.

140.—Sculptured stone from a tomb, 24 inches high by 21 inches wide by 12 inches thick, shewing a carving in

low-relief of a nude male figure reclining under a tree, broken across the knees,—probably part of a mythological scene such as the death of Adonis. If we allow for various fractures, we might ascribe Nos. 136, 137, 138, to the same series of sculptures. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 8, No. 20.]

141.—Sculptured stone from a tomb, 22 inches high by 25 inches wide by 14 inches thick, much defaced, shewing a Siren or Harpy or other human-headed bird, such as occasionally appears on Roman tombstones. The rude panel on which the bird is carved is rather smaller than those of Nos. 138—140. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 7, No. 13.]

142.—Sculptured stone, apparently fractured in two. The left-hand piece, 19 inches high by 29 inches wide by 13 inches thick, shews a dog or wolf running to the right after an animal of which only the hindermost quarters are visible. The right-hand piece, 21 inches high by 22 inches wide by 13 inches thick, shews the rest of the animal, a stag flying to right. Hunting scenes were not uncommonly pourtrayed on Roman tombstones. Found in the North Wall (West). It is just possible that the two stones, though representing the same scene, were originally two stones intended to be juxtaposed, but they have much more the appearance of having been broken apart.

143.—Sculptured stone, 13 inches high by 24 inches wide by 27 inches thick, shewing Cupid playing with a dog, in low-relief. Such a subject was not rare on Roman tombstones. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891. See the Plates.

144.—Sculptured stone, 22 inches high by 24 inches wide by 12 inches thick, shewing traces of animals carved in low-relief, but defaced beyond recognition: probably

part of some sepulchral monument. Found in the North Wall (West).

145.—Sculptured fragment, probably some scene in low-relief, used to ornament a tomb, but defaced beyond recognition, 20 inches high by 10 inches wide by 16 inches thick. Found in the North Wall.

146.—Sculptured stone, probably from a tomb, 22 inches high by 17 inches wide by 14 inches thick, shewing a child seated before a bee-hive, carved in low-relief; broken on the left-hand side. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2. See the Plates.

147.—Sculptured stone, 17 inches high by 26 inches wide by 11 inches thick, shewing a carving in low-relief, imperfect: a horse's hoof, rider's foot and sword, and two other horses' feet—the rest missing. The subject is not clear, but seems to resemble those of the preceding Nos. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

148.—Sculptured stone, probably from a tomb, 21 inches high by 28 inches wide by 17 inches thick, shewing a panel with a carving, in low-relief, of an armed man, full face, with cloak blowing away to the left; the head and feet have been broken off. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

149.—Sculptured stone, 30 inches high, 15 inches wide, 15 inches thick, shewing in low-relief the head, shoulders, and forelegs of a bull leaping to the left—broken on the right-hand side. The execution is spirited. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2. See the Plates.

150.—Lower part of the nude figure of a man standing erect, carved in low-relief on a rectangular block of cream-coloured sandstone from the Lower Keuper beds, 24 inches high by 20 inches wide by 17 inches thick. The analogy of the other finds makes it possible that this is part of some

sepulchral ornament. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 6, No. 10.]

151.—Portion of the figure of a nude man, fighting or slinging, carved in low-relief on a block of cream-coloured sandstone, probably from the Lower Keuper beds, 28 inches high by 17 inches wide by 14 inches thick. This also may well be sepulchral ornament. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 8, No. 11.]

152.—Rude figure of a man (head defaced), running or throwing, carved in low-relief on a block 17 inches high by 20 inches deep and wide: probably, a panel, but the edges are all lost. Found in the North Wall (West) in December 1890.

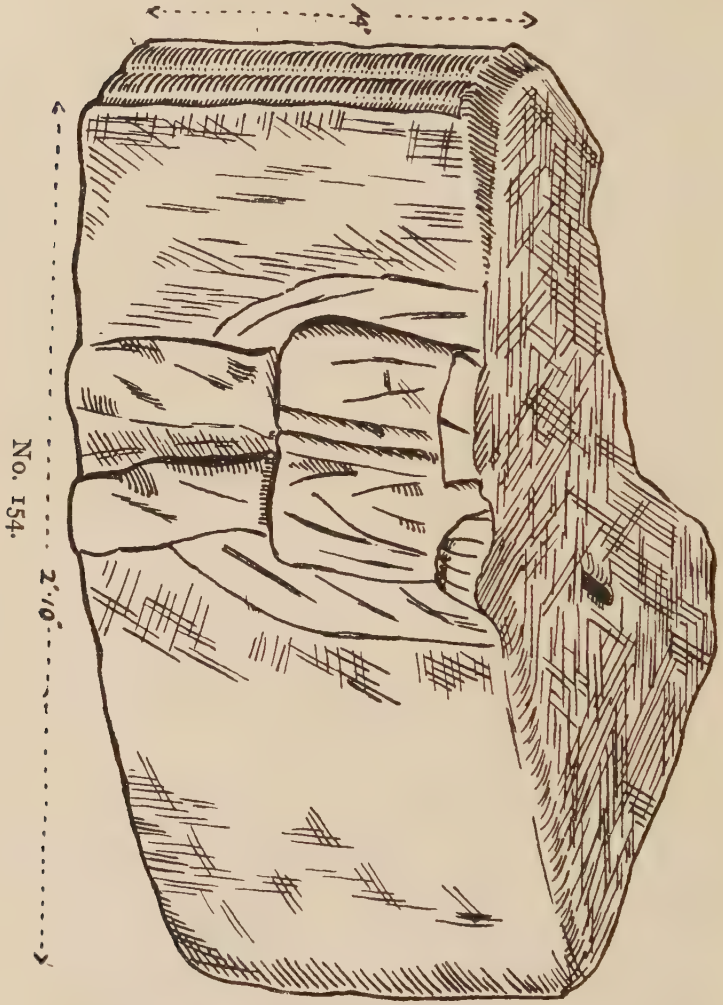
153.—Fragment of some carving in low-relief (the hind legs and tail of an animal have been suggested), 24 inches high by 13 inches wide by 31 inches deep. The carving is in a panel, and, therefore, is to be compared with the preceding items. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

154—155.—Two blocks which appear to correspond to one another, either as the two halves of a semi-circular face or as the two round ends of a flat face.

154.—Block with rounded face, on which is carved in low-relief the lower portion of a draped male figure; 14 inches high by 18 inches thick by 36 inches along the circumference. The left end is finished with a moulded grooving which has been taken to be a door-jamb. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. See the cut on p. 74. [Journal II. 5, No. 6.]

155.—Block with rounded face, on which is carved in low-relief the lower portion of a draped male figure; 14 inches high by 21 inches thick by 41 inches along the

circumference. The right end is finished with a moulded grooving. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891.



Other similar blocks, but without carving, were found in the North Wall (West) in 1890-2. They average 14 inches in height. Probably these and 154, 155, all belong to some kind of circular or semi-circular monument.

156—171.—OTHER UNINSCRIBED TOMBSTONES.

Of these, some are sculptured slabs or blocks intended to be used singly (156 foll.); and others are probably parts of more elaborate monuments (161 foll.) such as those just noticed (138-155). As is observed below, the classification of some items as sepulchral is not at all certain.

156.—Upper part of an elaborate tombstone, 36 inches high by 20 inches wide by 12 inches thick. The top resembles an altar, save that it has no focus: below, in a round-topped recess, is a nude male figure, probably a child, in high-relief, reclining on his left arm and holding an apple (?) in his right. Underneath, in low-relief, are two birds, and on each side of the monument is a panel, with a bird eating a bunch of grapes, in low-relief. Found in the North Wall (West) in May 1891. See the Plates.

157.—Much defaced fragment of a tombstone, 20 inches high by 24 inches wide by 7 inches thick, shewing traces of a small Sepulchral Banquet relief: the deceased, couch, and table can be distinguished. Found with other sepulchral remains in 1852 in Handbridge, the southern suburb of Chester, near the Roman road leading south from Chester. [W. 217.]

158.—Upper part of a gable-topped tombstone, shewing the head of the deceased, mutilated: 17 inches high by 22 inches wide by 7 inches thick. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

159.—Upper part of a gable-topped tombstone, with a semi-circular niche containing the (much-defaced) head of the deceased, and above the niche a rosette: 20 inches high by 32 inches broad by 14 inches thick. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887.

160.—Upper part of a tombstone, with a semi-circular niche or canopy containing the bust of the deceased; 9 inches high by 16 inches wide by 31 inches thick. The last of these three dimensions shews that the monument was tolerably solid. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 8, No. 22.]

161.—Headstone of a circular top of a niche, 22 inches high by 37 inches wide by 13 inches thick: the diameter of the niche is 10 inches. On each side in the corner is a Triton carved in low-relief, holding out a wreath, the right hand a male Triton, on the left a female. Found in the North Wall in 1891. Apparently the head of a sepulchral monument with a niche. The Tritons occur often on tombstones: see No. 108. See the Plates (63, 81, and 161 together).

162.—The left-hand side of a headstone similar to the preceding, but broken; 32 inches high by 22 inches wide by 12 inches thick. In the corner is a naked boy carved in low-relief, holding a horn (?) in his right and blowing a horn with his left. Apparently sepulchral like the preceding. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 9, No. 8.]

163.—Pediment carved from one block of stone, 58 inches along the base, 26 inches high, 12 inches thick, with a large male bearded-head in the pediment. Probably the top of a large sepulchral monument. Found in the North Wall (West) in June 1891.

164.—Large rounded coping-stone with a male bearded-head on the middle of one side; 12 inches high by 48 inches long by 16 inches thick. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1890. Other similar coping-stones were discovered in the same excavations, but without ornamentation. All, probably, belong to more or less elaborate sepulchral monuments.

No. 165.

165.—Scroll frieze of foliated ornament with three birds, perhaps a peacock, an owl, and a dove, carved in low-relief on three rectangular fragments, measuring together 43 inches long by 21 inches high by 15 inches thick. Not improbably, part of an elaborate sepulchral ornament. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 8, No. 15 and Plate II. here reproduced.]

166.—Frieze of foliated ornament in low-relief, cut on a block 10 inches high by 20 inches long and thick. Found in the North Wall (East) in 1887. It might be part of an elaborate sepulchral monument.

167.—Small figure of a lion (?) in low-relief on a flat panel 17 inches long by 12 inches high: the stone is recessed at each end of the panel, and is altogether

31 inches long and (at the thickest) 12 inches thick. Perhaps sepulchral ornament. Found in the North Wall in April 1891.

No. 168.

168.—Much-defaced sculpture, in the solid, of a lion, 19 inches high by 26 inches long by 10 inches thick. Found in 1848, in Handbridge, the southern suburb of Chester, close to the Roman road leading south from Chester, and among sepulchral remains. Probably it is itself a tomb ornament, as lions are often figured on tombs in various ways (No. 91). It is not quite certain that the design of the stone was ever completed. See the annexed cut. [W. 217.]

169.—Figure of a boy, erect, with legs crossed, wearing a Phrygian cap and a tunic to the knees, the left hand on the chest, the right hand holding a staff downwards, carved in low-relief on a rectangular block 26 inches high by 11 inches wide by 8½ inches thick. Found in 1853 built

into a cellar wall in White Friars. Such figures are common on Mithraic monuments, where they represent the attendants of the god Mithras. They also occur on sepulchral monuments—not infrequently, for instance, in Germany. At Chester we may parallel them with the small figures on No. 50, figured in the Journal Vol. II., p. 131. M. Cumont, the latest and best authority on Mithraism (Mystéres de Mithra II. p. 391), considers this

No. 169.

and the following No. 170, which is like it, to be Mithraic. But no Mithraic inscription has ever been found in Chester, nor any sculpture of the Mithraic Sacrifice, nor anything actually proving the existence here of Mithraic worship. It is safest, therefore, at present to class this stone and Nos. 170-1 as sepulchral. [W. 191.]

170.—Figure of a boy, erect, with legs straight, wearing a Phrygian cap and a tunic to the knees, the right hand on the chest, the left holding up a staff with a curled end; carved in low-relief on a rectangular block 29 inches high by 14 inches wide by 10 inches thick. Found in 1851 in White Friars built into a cellar wall near that in which 169 was found. Like 169 it is possibly Mithraic; more probably sepulchral. One detail is uncertain: the hand laid on the chest seems to hold something which hangs down. This does not resemble (as some have thought) an inverted torch, but its real character is not easy to decide. See the annexed cut. [W. 192.]

No. 170.

171.—Figure of a boy erect with legs crossed and arms spread out, draped to the knees, the head broken off, in bold relief, 30 inches high by 18 inches wide by 10 inches thick. Like 169 and 170, this may be Mithraic, but is more probably sepulchral. Found in the North Wall (West) in March 1891. See the Plates.

172—195.—MISCELLANEOUS UNINSCRIBED STONES.

[*Nos.* 172, 173 *are certainly not tombstones. It would be rash to assert that many of the others, including the cornices, might not perhaps be sepulchral.*]

172.—Statuette in relief of a Genius holding in his left a cornucopia, and in his right a patera, standing in a round-topped niche in a stone with a gable top, 36 inches high by 16 inches wide by 13 inches thick; broken below.

No. 172.

No doubt the stone was once inscribed with a dedication to the Genius, but that has been lost. The place and date where and when it was found in Chester has not been recorded. See the annexed cut. [W. 190.]

173.—Much worn top of a small altar; 12 inches high by 8 inches thick by 11 inches wide: no lettering is discernible. Where and when this fragment was found seems to be now unknown.

174.—Large round capital of Corinthian type, much defaced, 18 inches high: the column on which it stood may have been 11 inches in diameter. The origin of the stone is uncertain: Mr. Watkin very plausibly identified it with a Corinthian capital found in 1851 in Handbridge, the southern suburb of Chester. [W. 200.]

175.—Half of a carved capital of semi-Ionic type, 17 inches high, 10 inches in diameter. Found in Chester.

176.—Capital of a pilaster with foliation, 29 inches high by 17 inches wide. Found in North Wall (East) in 1887. [Journal II. 8, No. 18.]

177.—Similar stone 18 inches high by 24 inches wide. Found in Bridge Street in 1863 (?).

178.—Fragment of Ionic Capital, 15 inches in diameter, 9 inches in height. Found in the North Wall (?).

179.—Fragment of cornice, 11 inches high by 27 inches long by 23 inches thick. I cannot ascertain where this and No. 180 were found. They do not agree in size with the cornice mentioned by Mr. Watkin (p. 130) as found in the North Wall in 1883.

180.—Fragment of cornice with corner and return, 10 inches high by 24 inches long by 10 inches thick, ruder than the preceding: on the front there is a deceptive appearance of lettering.

181.—Fragments of similar and other cornices found in the North Wall in 1887 and 1890-2. See the Plates: the Plate reproduced from a photograph shews two pieces found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2, which are typical of other pieces found in the North Wall. The

profiles are those of various cornices found in the North Wall, drawn by the City Surveyor. It will be noticed that, like most military architecture in Roman Britain, that of Chester was not very artistic or graceful.

182.—Large block, 30 inches high by 29 inches wide by 8 inches thick, shewing a design in low-relief of quite uncertain significance. Found in the North Wall (?).

183.—Large block, 24 inches high and broad by 12 inches deep, with worn carving in low-relief, not now decipherable. Found in 1884 in the excavations for White Friars Chambers.

184.—Large block, 17 inches high by 24 inches wide by 19 inches deep, with a carving in low-relief which faintly resembles a head: part of some larger carving. Found in the North Wall (West) in November 1890.

185.—Large block, 23 inches high by 9 inches wide by 29 inches deep, rudely recessed on the right-hand side as if to fit another stone: on the front is a rude carving of a tree in low-relief. Found in the North Wall (West) in November 1890.

186.—Sculptured stone, 14 inches high and wide, by 16 inches thick, shewing an imperfect carving in low-relief, a fawn (as it seems) leaping to the right hand. Found in the North Wall (West) in 1891-2.

187—190.—SPECIMENS OF ROMAN FLOORING, &c.

187.—Piece of tiled floor, 24 inches long by 35 inches wide by 7 inches deep, made of *tesserae* of brick, 3½ inches long by 1 inch wide by 2 inches deep, arranged in herring-bone fashion on a concrete bedding 5 inches deep. Found in Northgate Street in 1865, and presented by Mr. F. Potts.

188.—Piece of tiled floor, 20 inches long and wide by 6 inches deep, constructed precisely like the preceding. Found in 1898 in Godstall Lane (Pepper Alley), a passage between Eastgate Street and the Cathedral. Presented by Mr. George Dutton. See No. 202.

189.—Four fragments of black and white mosaic pavement (black with a white band down the centre), the largest measuring 35 by 22 inches by 8 inches deep. Found in the Roman edifice discovered in 1864 on the East side of Bridge Street. The black is lias, the white a hardened chalk. [W. 147.]

190.—Two fragments of concrete and rubble work, one from the building in Black Friars, the other taken from a modern wall.

HYPOCAUST PILLARS, &c.

191.—Pillar of nine tiles, the uppermost and lowermost being larger than the other seven, and measuring each 12 inches square, the whole 20 inches high. Found in Black Friars (?).

192.—Roughly-worked pillar, 28 inches high with a square shaft 8 inches square. Found in Bridge Street (?).

193—Two stone pillars 32 inches high, with shafts 9 inches square, bases and capitals 12 inches square. Origin uncertain.

194.—Lower part of small pillar with square shaft; the shaft is 4½ inches square, the base 7 inches square, and the whole 9 inches high. Origin uncertain.

195.—Well-worked square pillar, with a shaft 7 inches square, ornamented by a rope (?) carved as if hanging down one side, the whole 24 inches high. The use of this pillar is not certain. Found (according to Mr. Shrubsole) in 1779 in a Roman building on the site of Stanley Place, at the lower end of Watergate Street: see W. 152-7.

Smaller Inscribed Objects.

196—199. LEAD PIGS AND PIPING.

196.—Pig of lead, 24 inches long by 6 inches wide by 4 inches thick at the bottom, weighing 179 pounds. Found in 1838 in making the railway between Chester and Crewe, about 1¼ miles east of the Eastgate, and close to the Roman road leading eastwards from Chester, at Tarvin Bridge. It is inscribed on the top and on one side.

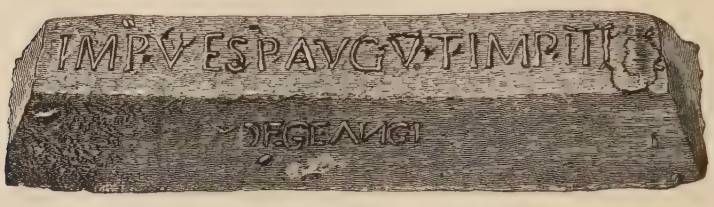
top IMP· VESP· V·T· IMP· III· COS
side DECEANGI

"This pig was cast while Vespasian was Consul for the fifth time and Titus for the third time (A.D. 74): lead from the mines of the Deceangi."

The reading and interpretation of DECEANGI are uncertain. The general sense certainly is that the lead came from mines in the territory of a tribe which occupied Flintshire, but it is not certain whether this tribe was called Ceangi or Deceangi or Deceangli. If Ceangi, DECEANGI should be expanded *de Ceangi(s)*: if Deceangi, *Deceangi(cum)* with *plumbum* understood. Of these two the latter is certainly the most probable. But it is also possible to read DECEANGL, as if the tribe were Deceangli. There is a district in Flintshire called Tegeingl, where lead is found. But the reading needs confirmation from other pigs, before we can say that the last letter is unquestionably L. The name of the tribe seems to occur in Tacitus (Annals xii. 32) as "Decangi." [C. 1204; W. 163; Journal IV. 72; Archæological Journal XLIX. 222.]

197.—Pig of lead, 24 inches long by 5 inches broad at the base by 4½ inches thick, weighing 192 pounds. Found in June 1886 in the Roodeye, 50 yards from the river-channel

and 20 feet below the present surface: with it were found oaken piles, two skulls, bits of Roman pottery and coins, including coins of Vespasian and Titus. It is inscribed on the top and on one side. See the annexed cut.



IMP· VESP · AVG · V·T · IMP · III ..S
DECEANGI

Except that the last word, *COS*, has been much defaçed, the inscription is the same as No. 196. [Eph. vii. 1121; W. 163.]

198.—Pig of lead, 22 inches long and 6 inches wide at the base by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, weighing 168 pounds. Found in 1849 in Commonhall Street, embedded in a modern wall. The inscription is faint, and in the middle about fifteen letters have been wholly lost.

CAESARI.....VADoN

The meaning of the concluding letters is unknown. Mr. W. T. Watkin suggested *Sandonio*, the supposed name of a mining district in North Wales; but the suggestion is certainly wrong. [C. 1212; Eph. iii. p. 141; W. 161.]

199.—Pieces of leaden water-piping, 4 inches in diameter, with an inscription countersunk on a raised panel 48 inches long. Found in October 1899 on the North side of Eastgate Street, under the site of Messrs. Oakes and Griffiths' shop, about 100 feet from the corner of Northgate Street. Presented by the present owners of the property, Messrs. R. Jones and Sons. See the Plates.

Imp(eratore) Vesp(asiano) viiii T(ito) imp(eratore) vii co(n)s(ulibus), Cn(aeo) Iulio Agricola leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)

"(This lead pipe was made) when Vespasian and Titus were consuls for the ninth and seventh times respectively and when Cn. Iulius Agricola was Governor of Britain."

The date is the first half of the year 79. Agricola is the famous Agricola who was Governor of Britain A.D. 78-85, and whose life was written by his son-in-law Tacitus.

The inscription occurs twice on the piping, once practically perfect as given above, and once fragmentary. More of the piping is still in the ground to the east of the pieces extracted.

200—203. TILES.

No. 200.

200.—Antefixes for decorating tiled roofs: they show the boar which was the badge of Legion XX. Found at various sites in Chester. See the annexed cut and that on p. 92.

Leg(io) xx. [Eph. vii. 1125; W. 221.]

201.—Tiles for roofing, flooring, &c., differing slightly in size and shape. Great numbers of such tiles have been found all over Chester, inscribed (with various small differences in *minutiae*)—

LEG XX VV

Leg(io) xx v(aleria) v(ictrix). [C. 1225; W. 119.]

202.—Fragment of flooring tile, found in 1893 among post-Roman debris at Pemberton's Parlour on the North Wall (West). Compared with tiles found elsewhere in Chester, it gives the inscription—

LEG XXVV
SVBLOGOPR

Leg(io) xx. v(aleria) v(ictrix), sub L. O. G. o(ptione) pr(incipis)? or *L. O. Go. pr(aefecto castrorum).*

No. 203.

The expansion of the last three letters is conjectural. *L. O. G.* (or *Go.*) seem to be the initials of an official, whose post is indicated by *o. pr.* (or *pr.*). [Eph. iv. 694a, vii. 1125; W. 119, 320.]

203.—Fragment of flooring tile found in White Friars in 1884, showing part of the name *Iuliu*[*s*, doubtless the name of an official who superintended the making of tiles for use in the fortress. [Eph. vii. 1133, W. 120.]

204.—Fragment of a circular millstone, in shape rather larger than a quadrant, 2½ inches thick by 14 inches along the circumference by 7 inches in radius, apparently Andernach tufa, which the Romans often used for millstones. Round the circumference is a row of letters of which the lower parts have been rubbed off. Found in Northgate Street in November 1897 in the same excavations as No. 1, and presented by Mr. Charles Brown. The letters seem to be—

>NAEV...

"The century of Naevius..." Similar inscribed querns have been found on the Roman Wall (C. 689, etc.).

205.—Small piece of bronze, enamelled with green and red letters, probably an object of personal use. Found in 1898 on the West side of Godstall Lane with other small Roman objects and some herringbone paving (see No. 187): the inscription was first detected by Mr. R. Newstead. Presented by Mr. George Dutton.

VTER | e
FELI | x

"Use this and be prosperous." This is an exceedingly common formula for an inscription on a cup or any small object of personal use: it was doubtless supposed to bring good luck.

206—207.—Two leaden disks, 1½ inches in diameter, weighing 220-223 grammes. One (206) was found in 1885 at Vicar's Cross, two miles from Eastgate, on the line of the Roman road running eastwards from Chester. The other (207) was found in digging for the enlargement of the Grosvenor Museum in July 1893. Each bears the numeral VIII probably indicating its weight. [W. 207; Eph. vii. 1158.]

208.—Cast, in clay, 2½ inches long, with incised letters. A former owner of it, Mr. W. Gardner, described it as the cast of an inscription "from the center of a mosaic pavement found near the Castle A.D. 1803," but it looks more like the cast of a bronze seal or stamp. See the annexed cut.

C. Uti L(uci fili) Ar(nensi) Pescennini.

"(The stamp of) Gaius Utius Pescenninus, son of Lucius, of the Arnensis tribe." [W. 193; Eph. vii. 872.]

209.—Cast of a leaden stamp, 3 inches long, in the collection of the late Mr. F. Potts. Found in Chester; but where or when is not recorded.

7 CLAVG
VIG

C(enturia) Cl(audii) Aug(ustalis) Vig.

A stamp used by the century of Claudius Augustalis, to mark their provisions or for some such object. The meaning of VIG is unknown: Mr. Watkin suggested *vigiles*, "fire-brigade," but the suggestion can hardly be right. It should be added that the last letter of VIG, though seemingly G, is not formed quite like the G of AVG, and has been read C. But VIC is as obscure as VIG. [C. 1268; Eph. vii. 1148; W. 164.]

2.—Objects not found in Chester and its vicinity.

210.—Large block of red sandstone, 30 inches long by 10 inches high, probably from the Pebble beds, found in March 1885 at Caer-gai, four miles south-west of Bala, in North Wales. It shews the lower portion of a relief of (as it seems) a man and a beast, and the sides also shew traces of ornament. Below is a brief but complete inscription. Presented by the late Sir Watkin W. Wynn. See the Plates.

Iulius Gaveronis f(ilius) fe(cit), mil(es) c(o)ho(rtis) i Ner(viorum).

"Iulius, son of Gavero, soldier in the first cohort of Nervians, made this." FE has been also interpreted *Felix*, a cognomen of *Iulius*, but the abbreviation is odd and the name unnecessary. It is said that an urn and burnt bones were found under this stone: if so, it is sepulchral. But the little that remains does not suggest a tombstone. The block may, however, have been used to cover a post-Roman interment. [Eph. vii. 863.]

A few other traces of Roman occupation have been found at Caer-gai—coins, tiles, pottery, &c., some of which are now in the Grosvenor Museum. See No. 211.

211.—Sculptured fragments of a monument from Caer-gai, possibly parts of the preceding.

212.—Tile of the Legio II Augusta, found at Caerleon-on-Usk (Isca Silurum), the fortress of that Legion. Inscribed LEG II AVG.

213.—Tile of the Legio IX Hispana, found at York (Eburācum), the fortress of that Legion about A.D. 85-115. The Legion was annihilated in an insurrection about 115. Inscribed LEG IX HISP.

214.—Cast of an inscription found in 1865 at Castle Hill on the Vallum of Antoninus, in Scotland. The original was bought by an American and taken to Chicago, where it perished in the great fire of 1871. Presented by Dean Howson.

Imp(eratore) C(aesare) T. Ael(io) Hadriano Antonino Aug(usto) Pio p(atre) p(atriae), vex(illatio) leg. xx v(aleriae) v(ictricis) fec(it) p(er) p(assus) III.

"Under the Emperor Antoninus Pius, a detachment of the Twentieth Legion built 3000 paces of the Wall." The date is about A.D. 142. It is disputed whether *p* at the end stands for *passus*, "paces," or *pedes* "feet": the former is preferable. [C 1133*a*. Macdonald, Roman Stones in the Hunterian Museum, p 38.]

No. 200.

Index of Illustrations.

THE illustrations in this Catalogue are intended, in the first place, to form a representative series of all the principal varieties of Roman Inscribed and Sculptured Stones which belong to the Grosvenor Museum, so that those who use the Catalogue may realize the characteristics of the collection in some detail. Secondly, the illustrations are intended to exhibit all the stones to which individual importance or interest may be supposed to attach, and especially such as have not been previously illustrated in print. Of the hundred illustrations, about half are old, being principally those inserted in the text. MRS. WATKIN has kindly lent a selection from the late MR. WATKIN'S "Roman Cheshire," and the "Athenæum" has allowed us to use some blocks of small outline drawings which illustrated in its columns my publication of the inscriptions found in 1890-2. I had intended to insert also some of the blocks made for the Society to illustrate the inscribed and sculptured stones found in 1887 and used in the second volume of the Society's Journal, but these blocks appear to have been almost all lost or mislaid. On the other hand, nearly half the illustrations, comprising nearly all the Plates, are new. These are half-tone blocks made from photographs very kindly taken by MR. J. H. SPENCER and others, whose names are appended to the various items in the following list: to all of these the sincere thanks of archæologists are due. The cost of preparing the blocks—a heavy charge—has been defrayed principally by the Society, and I trust that the outlay will meet the approval which it certainly deserves. One would have liked a half-tone illustration of every item in the Catalogue, but the expense would have been very great and the results would not, in my judgment, have justified this expense.

The half-tone illustrations and one or two others have been placed by themselves as "Plates" at the end of the Catalogue. This course has been adopted to ensure proper printing on proper paper—a very desirable thing in the case of photographic blocks. They have been arranged in the order of the Catalogue, with two exceptions due to exigencies of spacing, and the numbers are attached, so that reference to and fro is easy.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE INTRODUCTION (PAGE 7):

Frontispiece, Plate I.—Roman Masonry forming the north face of the North City Wall, west of Northgate, cleared in 1891. From a photograph by MR. J. H. SPENCER.

Plate II.—Roman Sculptured Stones in the interior of the North City Wall, near its east end, opened in 1887. From a photograph by MR. F. H. WILLIAMS.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE CATALOGUE:

3. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD: Journal vi. 76.
4. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
6. Two woodcuts in the text, from MR. WATKIN'S "Cheshire."
7. Woodcut in the text, from MR. WATKIN'S "Cheshire."
9. Woodcut in the text, from MR. WATKIN'S "Cheshire."
10. Woodcut in the text, from MR. WATKIN'S "Cheshire."
12. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
14. Plate from MR. WATKIN'S "Cheshire."
16. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
17. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
19. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
20. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
21. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
23. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
24. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
25. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
26. Plate from a photograph by MR. J. H. SPENCER.
27. Plate from a photograph by MR. J. H. SPENCER.
28. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum; and Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
29. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
30. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum; and Plate from a photograph by MR. J. H. SPENCER.
31. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
33. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
37. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
38. Plate from a photograph by MR. R. NEWSTEAD.
39. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
42. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
44. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.

46. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
47. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum; and Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
48. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
*49. Plate from a photograph by the late Mr. G. W. Shrubsole.
51. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
52. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
*54. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
56. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
57. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
62. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
63. Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer: Nos. 63, 81, 161 together.
*65. Plate from a photograph by the late Mr. G. W. Shrubsole.
66. Plate from a drawing by Mrs. Earwaker: Journal ii. 104.
*67. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum; and Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
68. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
70. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
71. Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
72. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
73. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
76. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
79. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
81. Plate: see No. 63.
86. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
88. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
91. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum; and Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
92. Plate from a photograph by the late Mr. G. W. Shrubsole.
94. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
96. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
97. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
99. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
100. Outline in the text (new).
101. Outline in the text (new).
102. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
103. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
104. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum.
108. Outline in the text, from the Athenæum; and Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
113. Plate from a photograph by the late Mr. G. W. Shrubsole.

* For convenience of spacing 49 is placed after 54; and 65 after 67.

116. Woodcut in the text, from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
117. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead: with 119.
119. Plate: see No. 117.
120. Plate from a photograph by the late Mr. G. W. Shrubsole.
137. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
138. Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
139. Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
143. Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
146. Plate from a photograph by Mr. W. Matthews Jones.
149. Plate from a photograph by Mr. W. Matthews Jones.
155. Line block in the text, from a drawing by Mr. J. A. Stevenson.
156. Plate from a photograph by Mr. J. H. Spencer.
161. Plate: see No. 63.
164. Line block in the text, reproduced from the Journal ii. 6, from a drawing by Mrs. Earwaker.
168. Woodcut in the text, from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
169. Woodcut in the text, from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
170. Woodcut in the text, from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
171. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.
172. Woodcut in the text, from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
181. Plate from a photograph by Mr. W. Matthews Jones; and Plate of Sections of Cornices reduced from drawings by Mr. I. Matthews Jones, City Surveyor.
197. Woodcut in the text, from the Journal iv. 68.
199. Plate from photographs by Mr. R. Newstead.
200. Two woodcuts in the text (pp. 87, 92), from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
203. Woodcut in the text, from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
208. Woodcut in the text, from Mr. Watkin's "Cheshire."
210. Plate from a photograph by Mr. R. Newstead.

ADDENDA.

ADDENDA.

ADDENDA.

ADDENDA.

No. 3.

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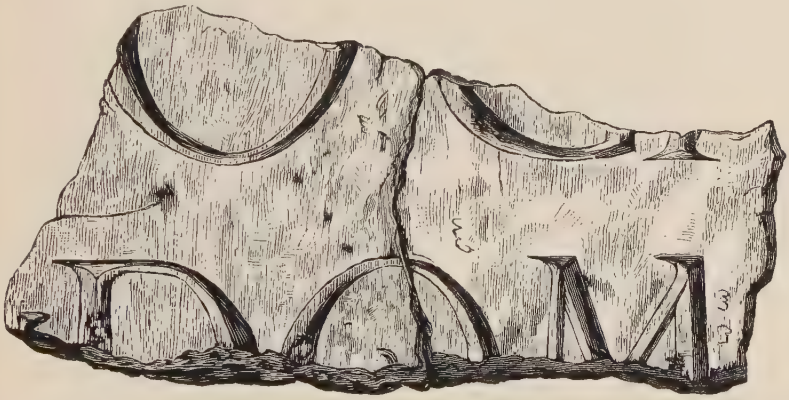

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No. 19.

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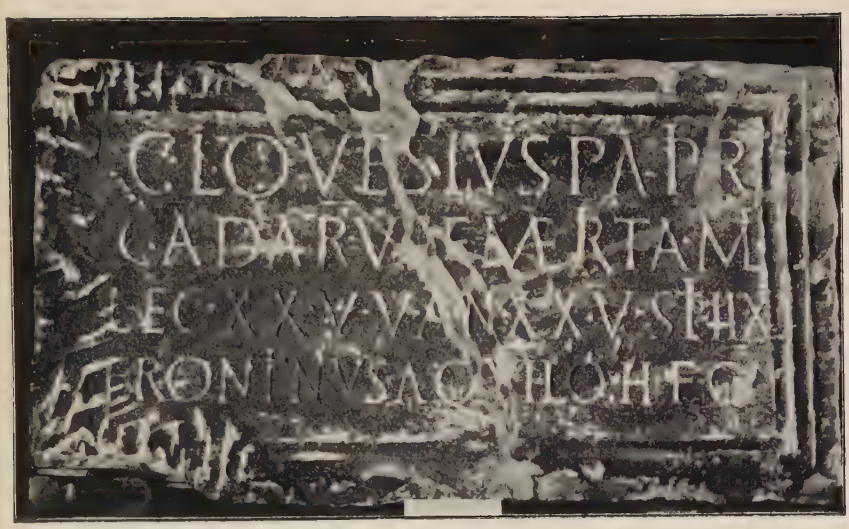
No. 27.

No. 28.

No. 30.

No. 37.

No. 38.



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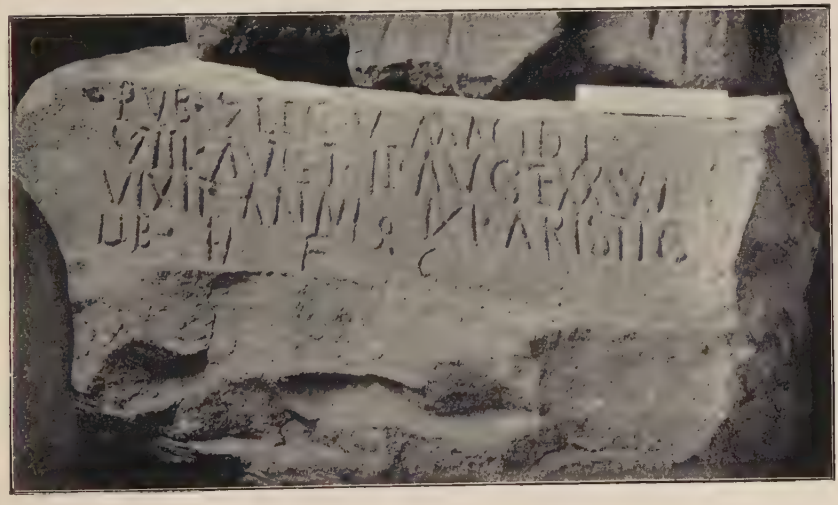

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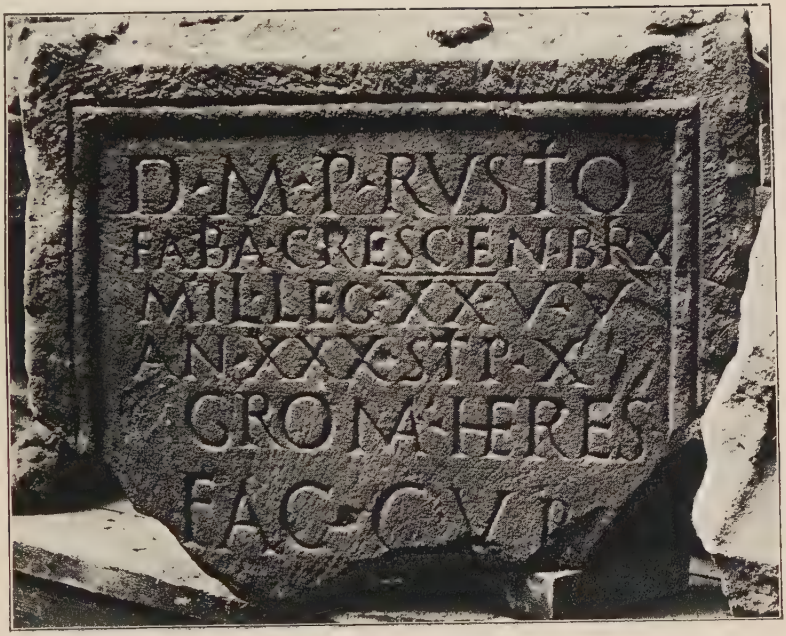

D·M·P·RVSTO
FABA·CRESCENBR
MILLEC·XXVI
ANDXXXSTP·X
CRONA·HERES
FAC·CVR

No. 49.

No. 63.

No. 81.

No. 161.

No. 67.

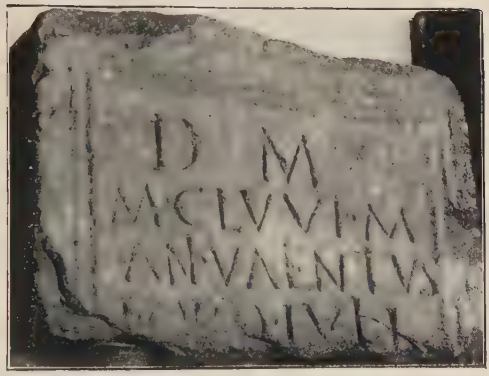
No. 65.

D M
CE LIVS DO NATVS B
ESSVSNA
T IONEMILI
TAVITANVS
OSXXVIVI
ANAS

No. 66.

DIS MANIBVS
DECAPIENI
VRBICI VOL
FIMIA VIEN
PEND XXIIII
ANNOR XLIII
H F C

No. 68.



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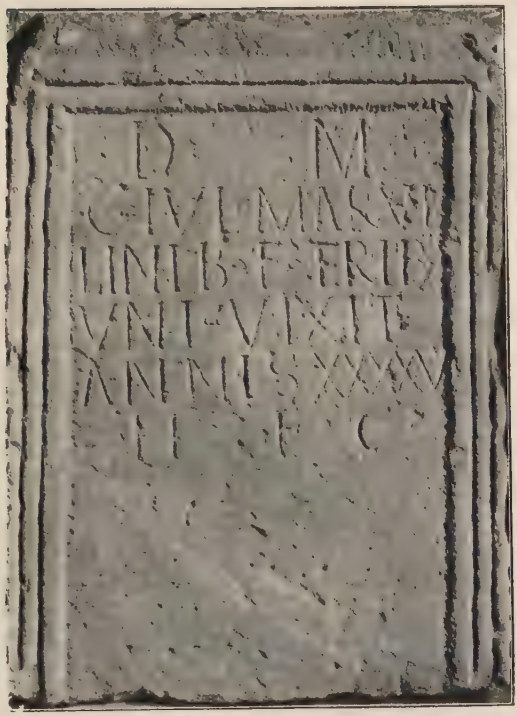


No. 70.

No. 91.

No. 92.

No. 99.

No. 108.

No. 113.

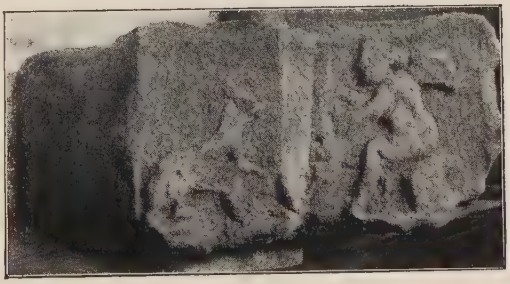
No. 117. No. 119.

No. 120.
(The Ecclesiastical Stone).

No. 137.

No. 138.

No. 139.



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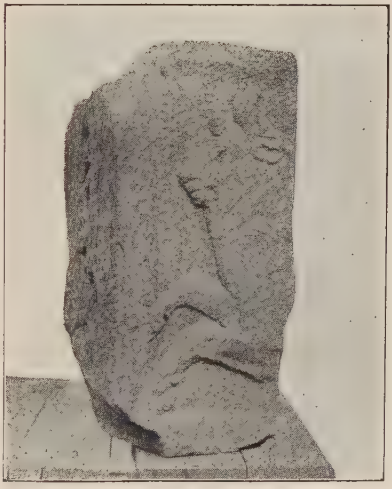

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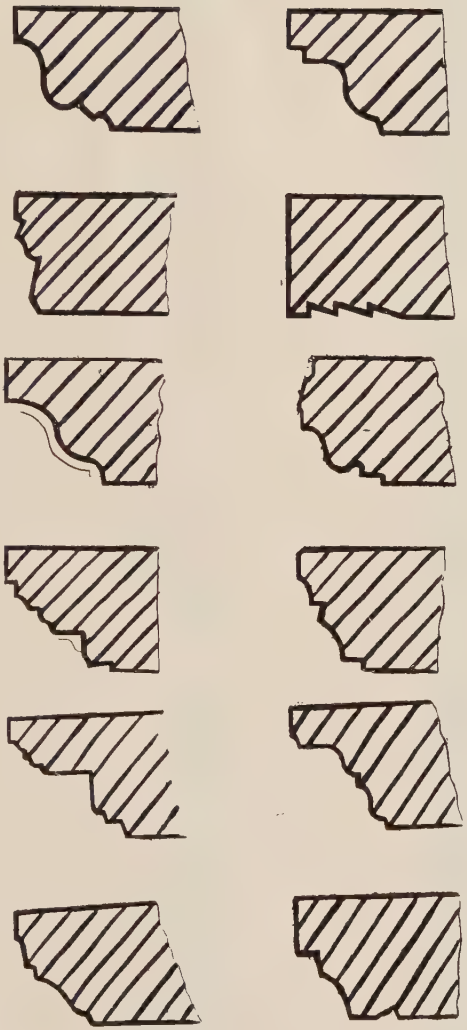

No. 181.

(1)

The whole length of piping.

(2)

The inscribed piece with the letters temporarily coloured.

(3)

The inscribed piece, as found.

No. 199.

LEADEN WATERPIPES: EASTGATE STREET, CHESTER: OCTOBER, 1899.

No. 210.

Inscribed Stone from the Roman 'Camp' at Caergai, near Bala.

PLATE II.